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ABSTRACT

This guide for students interested in studying at Mexican universities covers 50 universities including all state universities, the National University of Mexico, as well as a representative selection of the leading private universities. Introductory material provides a brief history of Mexico, a discussion of differences from and similarities to the U.S. and Canadian systems, the application process (including visa requirements), guidelines for transferring credits between the U.S. and Mexico, North American institutions participating in academic mobility programs, and general tips for international students in Mexico. A section of charts and tables summarizes information separately for public and private universities and covers: the distribution of total enrollment in public and private universities, the total number of students enrolled in undergraduate and graduate programs at each university, teaching staff (full time, part time, or hourly) at each university, and student enrollment according to subject area at each university. A map identifies the major areas of Mexico. The two-page description of each university usually includes photographs, sources of further information, information on the local community, institutional background, campus, accommodations, computers, fields of study, library, cafeteria, calendar, summer programs, and unique offerings. (DB)

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ED 393 326

AN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT'S GUIDE TO MEXICAN UNIVERSITIES

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AN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT'S GUIDE TO MEXICAN UNIVERSITIES

PREFACE

The recent emphasis on student mobility in North America, a critical element in the success of regional integration, requires the development of new resources and information. Even though many Mexican universities in recent years have developed institutional catalogues, brochures, and videos, a comprehensive guide to the possibilities that Mexican higher education offers to foreign students was unavailable.

The Mexican Secretaría de Educación Pública (SEP) first proposed that the Asociación Mexicana para la Educación Internacional (AMPEI) develop a guide to Mexican universities in response to the growing needs of U.S. and Canadian academic advisers and students interested in studying in México. This Guide was produced jointly by the Institute of International Education (IIE) and AMPEI. The financial support was provided by the SEP, and the team also benefitted from the expertise and advice of the Dirección General de Educación Superior.

In order to provide a balanced overview of Mexican higher education, it was agreed that the Guide would focus on a cross-section of universities including all state universities, the National University of México (UNAM), as well as a representative selection of the leading private universities. The single common criterion for inclusion of a private university was that the institution be a member of the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Instituciones de Educación Superior (ANUIES).

Study in México can be rewarding for a variety of reasons beyond the obvious ones of easy accessibility and relatively low cost. There is a wide range of study programs and research options available. For those students hesitant to spend an entire year abroad, the relative compatibility of the academic calendar with that of most major U.S. universities makes México an ideal place to spend a summer or semester. The profiles included in this book feature recent photos of the institutions as well as candid descriptions of those aspects that may be of interest to the prospective international student. The graphs are intended to give the reader a general reference of the size and complexity of the system.

Although this book provides an overview, it remains your responsibility to research the alternatives, keeping in mind that a distinctive feature of Mexican higher education is the great difference in size, curriculum, degree programs, and the qualifications of faculty among both public and private universities. You may wish to start your research by contacting the persons designated at the end of each profile.

The information in the Guide was collected between March 1994 and March 1995 and is considered current as of that time period. We have identified public universities with red, while private institutions appear in green. We welcome readers' suggestions for additions or changes which might make future editions more valuable.

Alan Adelman **Sylvia Ortega Salazar**

Editors

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MEXICO AT A GLANCE:
A BRIEF HISTORY OF MEXICO

The United Mexican States, or Estados Unidos Mexicanos, is a country about three times the size of Texas, with a population of approximately 90 million. Owing to its pre-Hispanic origins and colonial past, México is truly a multiethnic society. Mestizos (Spanish-Indian) have numeric predominance, however, there is also a large population of Indian peoples, particularly visible in the south-central region of the country. Spanish is the official language, although there are as many as 100 Indian languages still spoken in parts of México. The country is a Federal Republic led by a president who serves one six-year term or *sexenio*. The majority of Mexicans are Roman Catholic.

Centuries ago, México was the site of advanced Indian civilizations such as the Mayas, the Toltecs, and the Aztecs. Magnificent ruins dating from these ancient civilizations make tourism one of the country's major industries. The Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, following the arrival of Hernán Cortés in 1519, introduced not only a new language, a new religion, and new economic and political systems to México, but also war and disease which ravaged the native population. After 300 years of Spanish colonial rule, México still had not gained its preconquest population size.

Independence from Spain was proclaimed by Father Miguel Hidalgo on September 15, 1810 and the Republic was established on December 6, 1822. Prominent figures in the War for Independence were Father José María Morelos and General Agustín de Iturbide. The civil war between liberal and conservatives, commonly known as the War of the Reforma, was fought between 1858 and 1861. In 1859, Benito Juárez enacted the Reform Laws which established civil marriage, the nationalization of church properties, and the separation of Church and State. As a result, a group of Mexican conservatives went to Europe with the aim of bringing a European prince to rule México. In 1863, Ferdinand Maximillian of Habsburg, with the support of Napoleon III of France, became Emperor of México. As opposition to the occupation grew, the French army withdrew from México. The abandoned Maximillian surrendered to the republican forces under President Juárez and was executed in 1867.

Under the rule of General Porfirio Díaz, México progressed economically, expanding its oil and mining industries and attracting foreign investment. At the same time, the Porfiriato exacerbated México's social inequities, dispossessing peasants of their land and imposing the hacienda system. Such policies caused groups to seek political and social change and eventually led to the 1910 overthrow of Díaz and the beginning of the Mexican Revolution. A long period of instability preceeded the administration of President Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-40), during whose tenure the basis for the Mexican model of development were laid. Cárdenas awakened nationalistic sentiment by expropriating foreign petroleum holdings and using the peace dividends to allocate greater resources to industrial development, education, and culture. Based on these historical principles of nationalism and achievement of public purpose through what was perceived to be the best means at hand, the post-Revolutionary governments established the policies that have shaped present-day México.

Educational History

When Hernán Cortés and his men defeated the Aztecs in 1521, they won for the Spanish crown and Roman Catholic Church an Indian empire in which more than 400 local languages and dialects were spoken. Education was placed in the hands of the Church, which used it as an instrument of political influence. The role of priests and nuns as the sole providers of education endured through the establishment of the Federal Republic in 1824 until the mid-nineteenth century and the War of the Reforma. It was during this time that the first steps were taken, under Benito Juárez, towards a Church-State separation. Although the Church provided the elite with good schooling throughout these three and a half centuries, the educational needs of the rural masses of Indian ancestry were largely ignored. The result was that in 1910, nearly 85 percent of the Mexican population was illiterate and only one-fourth of México's school-age population was in school.

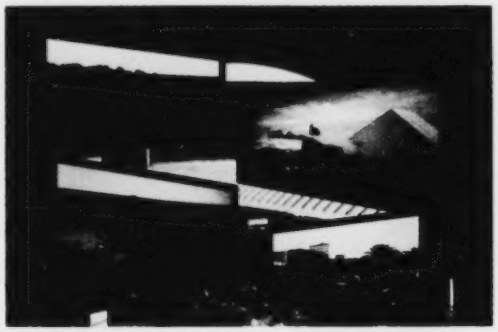
A great deal of the philosophy and structure of Mexican higher education has its origins in the Napoleonic University System in France which established a distinct division of instruction along professional lines. Students were addressed as *Licenciados* because, upon completion of their studies, they received a title that gave them a license to practice a profession. This system was subsequently adopted by Spain under its Education Act of 1857 and a decade later was exported to México. In 1867, the Juárez government created the National Preparatory School based on this system. In the following decades, several national professional schools emerged from this school. In 1910, these independent schools were consolidated under the administration of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Modern educational reform in México dates back to 1911 when Porfirio Díaz resigned his office under pressure, touching off the first great social revolution of the twentieth century, the Mexican Revolution. Only after a bitter and bloody ten-year struggle did the first social benefits of the Revolution begin to emerge. The school system provided an ideal showcase for change as well as a means for promoting the national ideology, an ideology based on civic responsibility, identity, and loyalty to the Revolution. In 1921, President Alvaro Obregón established a new Ministry of Public Education under the leadership of revolutionary writer, philosopher, and rector of the National University, José Vasconcelos. Vasconcelos turned his attention to building a unified Spanish-speaking national culture and a nation-wide system of primary schools.

There has been considerable improvement in the basic level of education of México's population since the Mexican Revolution. Successive governments have sustained the principle, articulated in the Constitution, that education should be available to everyone. In 1930, the average level of education for the population was 1.4 years, compared to over 6 years today. In the last six decades, total enrollment in the educational system has increased from 850,000 to 26 million; the number of teachers has increased from 25,000 to more than one million; and the total number of schools has grown from 12,000 to more than 154,000. In the last two decades alone, the number of students attending secondary schools has increased by 600 percent to 6.3 million, while the number of university students has increased by 800 percent to 1.3 million.

MEXICAN HIGHER EDUCATION: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES WITH THE U.S. AND CANADIAN SYSTEMS

It has often been said that no two countries as dissimilar as the United States and México have shared a common border anywhere in the world. Higher education in the two countries embodies this contrast. Perhaps the greatest difference between U.S. and Mexican higher education is in their respective philosophical foundations.



A basic difference between these systems is centered in the design of their programs of study. In the U.S., where general education courses are the foundation of the undergraduate curriculum, students are required to take at least 50 percent of their courses in the arts and sciences. Students in U.S. and Canadian universities also have considerable freedom in the design of their undergraduate studies. In the first two years, there are diverse choices among course and program offerings, and a student is not required to choose a major until the third year. In México, on the other hand, the general education curriculum is provided not at the university level, but at the secondary level. At the university level, a student's curriculum is more narrowly focused on a discipline, a philosophy which reflects the fact that most Mexican universities are divided by disciplines. In many institutions, a single *facultad* offers all the courses required to obtain a first professional degree or *licenciatura* in the field, including courses outside the discipline. Typically, students who study the same discipline or *carrera* follow a fixed set of courses for five straight years and graduate according to a *generación* whose networks and bonds may last an entire lifetime.

Although programs are generally five years, some may be as short as two and a half years while others such as medicine and architecture may require six. Upon completion of a degree, the graduate of a Mexican university is granted a license to practice his/her profession. Moreover, as part of México's emphasis on social responsibility and equity, degree requirements include not only course work but a thesis and a social service project related to a profession, at little or no pay. Contrasted with this, the emphasis in the U.S. is more on human resource development and few colleges require a thesis or a social service internship.

There are also some striking differences in terms of structure between the higher education systems in México and the U.S. In México, unlike in the U.S. and Canada, upper secondary-level education is directly linked in some cases to universities. Higher education institutions in México can be divided according to legal status, scope, and size of fields of study into four broad subsystems: public universities, regional technological institutes, private institutions, and teacher's colleges. There are approximately 750 higher education institutions in México, of which 5 percent are public universities, 12 percent are technological institutes, 63 percent are teacher's colleges, and 20 percent are private institutions. In terms of student enrollments, numbers of teaching personnel, and financial resources, the public universities comprise the most important subsystem of Mexican higher education. This subsystem includes 34 state universities, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), the 3 campuses of the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM), and several specialized colleges and schools.

Whereas public higher education in the United States and Canada has been primarily a state or provincial responsibility, in México, higher education authority and financial resources have been historically centralized under the Federal Government. According to Article VI of the Mexican Constitution, the Federal Government is to attend to all types and levels of education, including higher education, technological and scientific research, and promote the strengthening of culture.

Following the pattern of most of Latin America, the distinction between private and public higher education is more marked in México than it is in the U.S., where appropriation of public funding to private colleges and universities, capital fund campaigns by public institutions, and government regulations for both segments blur the lines of differentiation. In México, public universities are almost exclusively financed by subsidies from state and federal governments, whereas private universities are almost completely funded from private sources.

While México's public universities receive the bulk of their income from the government, they are also *autonomous*, which means that their administration is not subjected to governmental interference. The *autonomous* status allows public universities to establish admissions requirements and procedures, create their curriculum, hire and promote faculty members, determine their expenditures, and design their own provisions for governance and management, including the method of selecting their rector.

Even though higher education systems differ in almost all aspects, the rising common interest among the three countries is having the effect of reducing the impact of these differences on academic mobility and collaboration. México shares with its commercial partners the assumption that a sound, up-dated education is an essential component of national competitiveness and an indispensable element in the enhancement of individual quality of life.

In effect, over the past seven years, Mexican universities have been adjusting to the increasing demands for a more competitive, cost-effective higher education. Educational policy, as in the U.S. and Canada, has stressed the value of performance assessment, institutional evaluation, and quality-based funding and has supported the development of cost-effective computer and telecommunication technologies.

Because we are convinced that study abroad is not only an indispensable educational experience in our contemporary global environment, but also an opportunity for fun, we have included information about the cultural environment that is so much a part of Mexican universities.

APPLYING TO A MEXICAN UNIVERSITY

North American students have been coming to México for many years. This activity has most typically been a product of direct exchange agreements established between Mexican universities and their counterparts in the U.S. and Canada. The majority of these students have enrolled in their home institution in the U.S. or Canada while taking courses in México, generally for one or two semesters.

However, as this guide will point out, México presents unlimited study and research possibilities, many of which are not accessible through existing exchange agreements. If you are considering a study or research program in México, you should be aware of the possibilities and requirements for directly applying to a Mexican university.

Application Procedure

Application procedures vary according to the selected program of study and the institution. Nevertheless, we have compiled a list of the general requirements needed in order to apply to a Mexican university. The guidelines are broken down into three distinct categories: undergraduate degree programs, graduate degree programs, and non-degree semester or summer programs.

The first step is to select a program of study. Mexican institutions of higher education offer undergraduate degrees (*licenciaturas*) and graduate degrees including specializations (*especializaciones*), certificates (*diplomados*), masters (*maestrías*), and doctorates (*doctorados*). Undergraduate degrees generally last five years while a master's degree requires at least two years of coursework and a thesis. Doctoral programs are similar to those in the U.S. and Canada, including a combination of seminars and specialized research directed toward a formal dissertation.

Mexican institutions of higher education also have fairly well-developed programs of continuing education, *especializaciones*, and *diplomados*. Although none of these lead to a degree, many may be recognized as part of the credit load of a master's program. The duration of these programs varies greatly, although specializations may demand up to one year of work.

Students who do not wish to enroll in a full degree program have the option of entering a non-degree program in the form of an intensive summer or semester course. Many universities in México conduct joint programs with U.S. or Canadian institutions.

The demand for higher education in México is great. Consequently, admittance into an undergraduate degree program is very competitive. To enter an undergraduate program, students must first have an official high school certificate or equivalent, an official copy of their transcripts, a minimum GPA (as determined by each institution), a notarized certificate from the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores validating the authenticity of official documentation, two or more photographs, and a birth certificate or valid passport.

Students can then begin the application process by completing the following steps:

a) Determine the period in which the university is accepting applications. Application forms for Mexican universities are generally not available in the U.S. and Canada. These should be obtained by writing directly to the institution concerned.

b) Clearly identify the proposed study program to which you are applying.

c) Send authenticated records of your high school academic history to the enrolling institution in México. Be aware that a translation of syllabi will at some point be requested.

d) Register for the university entrance examination. The university will assign the student a number, date, and location for the exam. The content and level of difficulty is determined by the institution; however, these exams will soon be replaced by standardized national tests. Tests results are posted in the newspaper. Due to the high demand for higher education, space is limited. Students may be offered a different major from the one originally requested (e.g. chemical engineering instead of mechanical engineering).

e) Register as a regular university student in a specific undergraduate degree program.

To apply for a graduate degree program, students must first research the available programs of study and the financial aid opportunities. The application process generally involves an interview with university officials and a possible entrance examination. Students must also have copies of the following: a curriculum vitae, letters of recommendation, and financial bank statements to prove that they have sufficient funds to cover all the costs associated with their study program.

The application process for non-degree programs is subdivided into two categories: university exchange agreements and direct application. For both, students are generally required to submit a copy of their transcripts, two or more photographs, an academic counselor's letter of recommendation, and a doctor's certificate of good health. With university exchange agreements, the institution determines the duration of the program and placement of the student, issues credits for transfer, administers student visas and health insurance, locates housing, and provides counseling and other services. The application process is generally done through the U.S. or Canadian institution for the majority of existing exchange programs.

Students may also enroll in a semester or intensive summer program through direct application. The institution offers placement into a selected program of study, but cannot guarantee that the credits earned will be acceptable for transfer. Students are advised to arrange possible credit transfer with their home institution before enrolling in a program. The host institution will generally assist with housing, provide counseling, and issue grades.

Visa Requirements

Tourist visas for thirty, sixty, ninety, or one hundred and eighty days are issued at the airport upon arrival into México. To obtain a tourist visa, you need to present your birth certificate or passport.

Most summer programs last four to six weeks and only require a visa for sixty days. Some universities offering semester programs for international students will advise students to enter the country requesting a tourist visa for 90 or 180 days. If a student does not obtain a 180 days visa, they will have an opportunity to renew the visa, provided there is proof of financial support. This is usually done by presenting US$1,200 cash or an international credit card. This is standard for any stay which exceeds six months.

Others will request that you go through the process to obtain a student visa. In this case a valid passport is necessary. The university will need to issue and send you a letter of admittance addressed to the Mexican Consulate. The name on the letter must be exactly the same as it appears on your passport, so be sure to give the university the correct information. Once you have the letter, you must take it to the nearest Mexican Consulate. There they will issue a form that must be turned in at the immigration post upon entering the country. Once in México, you must register with the Departamento de Población de la Secretaría de Gobernación. Mexican universities will guide you in this procedure.

Immigration laws do not permit persons with a student visa to work in México. These laws, however, do not include internships for which there is no remuneration and which are arranged through the university in which you are enrolled.

In the past, Mexican universities have not emphasized the recruitment of international students, however, this is rapidly changing. It is important to reiterate that application procedures vary from institution to institution. Our objective is to provide an overview of the general requirements in order to facilitate the application process. It still remains your responsibility to contact the designated university representatives whose address and telephone number are provided at the end of each profile.

U.S.-MEXICO: UNDERGRADUATE TRANSFER CREDIT GUIDELINES

The transfer of courses from one university to another, even within the United States, is rarely neat or exact. While there is much to be gained educationally from the experience of studying at another institution, the act of changing institutions often results in the loss of at least a few credits. This is especially true when the transfer of credits is done between institutions in different countries. This section deals with the challenges involved in transferring credits from institutions of higher education in México to those in the United States. The guidelines presented are applicable to studies completed at Mexican universities by either U.S. or Mexican students. Although the references are to U.S. institutions, most of the recommendations are applicable to Canadian students.

When dealing with credentials or transcripts issued by a university in another country, U.S. admissions officers must first determine the university's general level of study and its status as a recognized institution. Once it is determined that the courses to be transferred represent tertiary level study at a university which is recognized by the appropriate authorities within the country of origin, each course can be evaluated individually. This process takes into consideration the description of the course, its comparability to courses offered at the receiving institution, and the weight or value of the course in terms of the number of credits.

It should be stated unequivocally that courses completed as part of a *licenciatura* or undergraduate level degree program at a recognized Mexican university are acceptable for transfer into U.S. bachelor's degree programs. Occasionally, the complex and varied nature of the Mexican educational system does challenge U.S. universities' ability to determine the level and nature of each credential. Fortunately, there are some relatively easy guidelines which can be applied to clarify such questions.

The following guidelines apply only to courses taken as part of a university *licenciatura* program. The majority of U.S. students in México are more likely to enroll in courses of a non-degree nature, such as courses in Spanish language or Mexican culture. These courses are generally not considered for direct transfer credit by U.S. universities. Credit for such courses is most commonly earned through placement examinations offered at U.S. institutions.

For U.S. students visiting México as participants in a study abroad program, there are other mechanisms for earning credit. For example, U.S. students may be enrolled at the home institution in the U.S. while taking courses in México, either in a degree program at a university or in a non-degree language and cultural program. In this case, the credit is awarded by the home or sending institution, and is not considered transfer credit.

Recognition of Institutions

Studies completed at any public university or institution of higher education are inherently recognized. Private universities, except for those universities which have been awarded *libre* or independent status, earn recognition for their programs of study either through affiliation with a public university (a process known as *incorporación*) or recognition by a public entity such as the Ministry of Public Education (SEP) or UNAM. When faced with a credential from an unfamiliar university which cannot be located in any of the available references (refer to list of useful references), it is advisable to determine whether the credential is a final *certificado de estudios* (final transcript) or a *constancia* (temporary transcript). If the credential is a *certificado de estudios*, it will be issued by the incorporating public university and/or bear the name, signature, and seal of the recognizing institution or agency. Public institutions and private *libre* institutions issue their own credentials, however, since growth in this sector has not been as rapid as in the private sector, these institutions are more easily found in references on Mexican education.

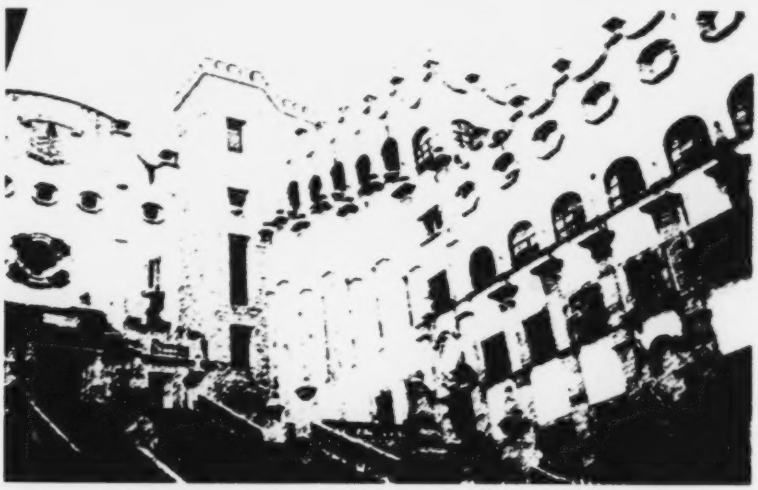
Two institutions in México with strong ties to the U.S., the *Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey* ITESM (Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Studies) and the *Universidad de las Américas* (University of the Americas) in Puebla have had regional accreditation in the U.S. through the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools for many years. The University of the Americas in México City has more recently received SACS accreditation. The fact that three Mexican universities have accreditation through an organization in the U.S. sometimes raises unnecessary questions about the acceptability or recognition of the many excellent universities in México which do not have accreditation through a U.S. organization. Although accreditation through the Southern Association may indicate the relative quality of an institution, it is not a prerequisite in the awarding of transfer credit, nor should it affect the process.

Level of Study

Determination of the level of study is complicated by the wealth of educational programs offered in Mexican institutions of higher education and by the longstanding tradition of institutions administering their own secondary-level programs. The fact that a credential is issued by a recognized institution of higher education is not enough to determine that the level of study is tertiary, as opposed to just secondary. Many upper secondary, university preparatory programs, and some secondary level technical/vocational programs are offered by universities, in which case, the *certificado de estudios* will bear the name of a university. Again, a few simple guidelines can resolve most areas of uncertainty. If the credential refers to any of the terms which indicate secondary level study (*educación media, media superior, bachillerato, preparatoria, vocacional, técnico medio*), it is safe to assume that it does not represent tertiary level study. If, on the other hand, it is a credential from a *licenciatura* program, it is definitely tertiary level and can be considered for transfer credit in a U.S. bachelor's degree program.

Individual Course Evaluation

Once the level of study and the recognition of the institutions have been established, the task remains to evaluate each course for possible transfer credit at the receiving institution in the U.S. The transfer of credits from one institution to another is an art, not a science, which when done well may draw from the following sources: degree plan and course descriptions, input from the student, feedback from the academic department into which the subjects will transfer, and the expertise and experience of the admissions office at the receiving campus.



There are several differences between higher education in the U.S. and México which affect the evaluation process. Undergraduate degree programs in México tend to be more professionally-oriented than those in the U.S., with less emphasis on general education courses. Undergraduate programs in México are often more specialized, and courses in the field of specialization are introduced earlier into the degree plan. There are several academic calendars in use in México. While a traditional semester in México tends to be longer than a semester in the U.S., some institutions offer students the option of studying year-round, with shorter periods of study comparable to the quarter system in the U.S. In most cases, the course load per semester is heavier in México than in the U.S.

To compensate for these differences, a flexible approach seems to work best. For example, two specialized courses with elements of a broader course in the U.S. may be combined to transfer as a specific U.S. course. In some cases, it may be necessary to assign unspecified credit in a field of study which can be defined more precisely in the student's major department. General U.S. admissions practice limits the numbers of credits to be transferred to approximately 30 for two long semesters, but if the student has had a particularly heavy course load and/or has studied year-round, more credit might be justified. As U.S. institutions gain experience with particular institutions and/or fields of study in México, they will begin to develop a library of course equivalents which will work for them.

Grading

Almost all universities in México use variations of the 10 (100) point grading scale. Some institutions issue descriptive grades (e.g. excellent, very good, good, satisfactory) which have numeric equivalents. Depending on the institution, the minimum passing grade may be 6 (60) or 7 (70). In most cases the grading scale and the minimum passing grade are indicated on the *certificado de estudios*. The leading institutions using 6 (60) as the minimum include the Universidad de Guadalajara, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), and El Colegio de México, while those employing a 7 (70) minimum include the Universidad de las Américas-Puebla and the 26 campuses of the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM). It is important to emphasize that the use of 6 or 7 is an institutional policy issue and does not represent a qualitative difference in the minimum passing grade. In both cases, the minimum may be compared to a grade of "C" in the U.S., and therefore acceptable for transfer credit. The only exception to this rule may be when the institution itself defines a particular grade or range of grades as comparable to a U.S. grade of "D". In this case, the "D" equivalent grade may not be accepted for transfer credit, depending upon the policies of the U.S. institution.

Other Considerations

The aforementioned evaluation guidelines are based on the traditional approach to international transfer of credit. This approach is extremely important because it allows for the transfer of credits among all recognized institutions, and allows us to accommodate students who have studied at a wide variety of institutions. The traditional approach to the transfer of credit may be applied to U.S. or Mexican students who have been enrolled in a *licenciatura* program in México.

The traditional approach, however, has its limitations. Evaluation of transfer credit is easier for basic courses and more complex for advanced courses. Since degree programs in México tend to be more directed towards professional preparation, and since courses in the field of specialization are introduced earlier than in the U.S., it becomes difficult to find direct equivalents for advanced courses, particularly those in technical fields of study.

Current thinking about transfer of courses, particularly for students participating in direct exchanges, takes on a more global approach. A year of study in one country may substitute for a year of study in another country when the institutions involved are part of a consortial agreement. Precisely how these year for year substitutions will work remains to be seen. In some cases, the participating institutions may agree to accept one year of study at other participating institutions based on a general acceptance of the quality of instruction offered. The credit may be maintained by enrollment at the home institution, rather than through the process of evaluation of courses for transfer.

Conclusion

Transfer credit practices vary greatly among U.S. institutions of higher education. Students are advised to confirm the transfer credit policies of their own institution before undertaking a course of study for which they hope to transfer credit. This is especially true for U.S. students who wish to study in México independent of an official study abroad program.

ACADEMIC MOBILITY PROGRAMS IN NORTH AMERICA

Academic and professional mobility in the North American region has become a key objective of the U.S., Canadian and Mexican governments as well as of Universities, associations and an increasing number of researchers and students.

RAMP, a pioneer program in academic mobility in North America, is an informal linkage of Canadian, Mexican, and U.S. universities with the aim of increasing student exchanges in the fields of engineering, business, and environmental studies. The program currently involves 50 universities. Program activities are coordinated by the Institute of International Education under a grant from the U.S. Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE) with cost-sharing by IIE and the participating universities. The Mexican Ministry of Public Education (SEP) also supports scholarships for the program through the Mexican Association of International Education (AMPEI).

Each participating school is expected to accept incoming students without additional tuition payment in return for similar treatment of their outgoing students. Representatives from these participating institutions review and compare curriculum, credit transfer requirements, linguistic competence requirements, prerequisite coursework, and evaluation procedures.

The home universities nominate students from their campuses to participate in the program; however, final admission is decided by the host universities. The three main criteria for the selection of students include academic performance (Mexican universities require a minimum score of 8.0 to be considered for the program), command of the host country language, and a demonstrated interest in an opportunity for career preparation for the North American Free Trade Zone. Priority is given to those students who are majoring in the areas of engineering, business, and environmental studies.

Students pay tuition at their home institution and are accepted at the host institution without additional tuition charges. Students are, for the most part, responsible for housing, meals, health insurance, and transportation. Participating schools, however, may help locate or provide housing. Student applicants must provide the following: a brief essay describing goals to be achieved through participation in the program; a curriculum vitae; proof of competency in the host country language; transcript of grades; and one faculty recommendation and one recommendation from the campus representative to the consortium.

The following schools are currently participating in RAMP:

Engineering
Canada: Dalhouise University, Ecole Polytechnique, McGill University, Universite Laval, University of Calgary, University of New Brunswick, University of Western Ontario, Universite de Sherbrooke.
Mexico: Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Universidad de las Americas-Puebla, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo Leon, Universidad de Guadalajara, Universidad de Guanajuato, Universidad Iberoamericana, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Centro de Ensenanza Tecnica y Superior.
United States: Boston University, California State University-Sacramento, Tulane University, University of Maryland at College Park, University of Pittsburgh, University of Texas at Austin, University of Arizona.

Business Administration
Canada: Saint Mary's University, Simon Fraser University, Université de Québec a Montréal, University of Alberta, University of Saskatchewan, University of Ottawa, University of Manitoba.
Mexico: Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Tamaulipas, Instituto Tecnológico Autonomo de México, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Universidad La Salle, Universidad de las Américas-Puebla, Universidad Iberoamericana.
United States: Claremont Graduate School, Eastern Michigan University, Eastern Washington University, University of Colorado at Denver, University of Houston, University of Miami.

Environmental Studies
Canada: Carleton University, McMaster University, Technical University of Nova Scotia, Université de Montréal, University of Waterloo, York University.
México: Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey-Guaymas, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Norte, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico.
United States: Boston University, Florida Institute of Technology, University of Cincinnati, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

The Mexican, U.S., and Canadian governments are currently in the process of implementing the Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education. The main objectives of this program are to: facilitate student exchanges; increase the knowledge of the languages, cultures and institutions of the three countries; augment North American student mobility; promote mutual recognition and portability of credits; explore the development of joint curricula and joint degrees; and create joint research and training projects among the three countries through institutional consortia. Institutions are required to form partnerships with at least two other universities from each country.

Participating students are selected in their home institution according to criteria defined by the consortia members. Students study at one or more foreign member institutions for a period of one or preferably two semesters and take most, if not all, of their courses from the regular offerings at the host institution. They pay tuition as well as other costs, including insurance, room and board, at the home institution, rather than at the host institution. Their studies are evaluated and fully accredited by the home institution provided that the studies meet with the university's standards.

SOME GENERAL TIPS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN MEXICO

Accommodations
The most common accommodaion for those studying in México is with a Mexican host family. Mexicans are extremely hospitable and enjoy conversation and socializing. The following are a few tips on how to make a good first impression with your host family:

a) Bring a suitable, inexpensive gift.
b) Learn the names of family members and their favorite topics of conversation.
c) Inquire about "house rules" for use of the bath, kitchen, and telephone. Use a pay telephone for all long distance calls and/or ask your hosts if you can call collect.
d) Bring snapshots of your own family, pets, house, etc.
e) Learn and respect mealtime hours and special family observances.
f) Read the family's newspapers and share their interests.
g) Watch the family's favorite television programs with them as a courtesy.
h) Keep your bedroom tidy and presentable, particularly before going out.
i) Try all of the family's food at least once. If you can't handle any particular item, tactfuliy inform the mother and suggest an alternative.
j) Inquire about house keys and preferred "curfew" hours, if any. Always let them know where you are going to be.
k) If you bring a portable radio or walkman, keep the volume lower than you do in your own home.
l) Ask your host family for suggestions about places to go and things to do. If invited, go out with your family at least once.
m) Offer to pay your way if you are invited to places with members of your host family.
n) Avoid asking direct questions about your host family´s political, religious, or philosophical views until you become better acquainted with them.
o) Think small. Most people in México live with fewer appliances, gadgets, or creature comforts.
p) Maintain a sense of humor. Be a good sport and open when Mexican customs and ways seem peculiar, odd, or difficult

Things to bring for your room
Electric current is the same in México and most electrical appliances operate fine (hairdryers, irons, electric shavers, etc.). The following, however, are two common problems: there are generally very few outlets in rooms and they may be located in strange places for what you need to do, and U.S. style plugs, with one side bigger than the other, do not fit into Mexican sockets. These problems can be solved by bringing an extension cord or a converter which has both sides of the plug the same.

Since you may want to do some traveling while in México, you might want to consider bringing a Swiss Army knife or an assortment of tools such as a paring knife, plastic spoon, and bottle opener for those moments when you want to eat something in your room or on a bus. You might also bring a small electric pot for heating water for tea or coffee. Other useful items include plastic hangers, a flat drain stopper for the sink or tub, a wash cloth etc.

Dormitories
Mexican students typically study at their home town university. Consequently, few schools have had to provide dormitory facilities. Only three offer dormitory living. Generally those who do provide housing maintain separate dormitories for men and women, with curfew requirements and/or mandatory sign-in sheets for women. While these dorms are modern and comfortable, many international students prefer to live with a host family.

Communications
Almost all of México corresponds to the Central Standard Time in the U.S. There is no change for daylight saving time. You should know that long distance phone calls from México to the United States are extremely expensive, so you may want to arrange for your family to call you at certain times, or call them and have them call you back. To access México from the U.S., dial 011-525 and then the number. To call the U.S. or Canada from México dial 95, the area code, and the number. You can save significant amounts of money if you use a calling card rather than call collect. The following toll free numbers have been established by U.S. carriers for calls billed to their phone credit cards: AT&T 95-800-462-4240, Sprint 95-800-877-8000, and MCI 95-800-674-7000. Do not deposit any coins when you call these numbers. You will be connected to an English-speaking operator. Prepaid phone cards from Telmex are also available and may be used at a number of public telephones.

Regular Mexican mail service is fairly slow and inefficient. MexPost, which can be quite expensive, is reliable for internal mail. DHL and Federal Express can be used for urgent packages and letters.

Weather and dress
While sunny México invokes images of palm trees and steamy, hot temperatures, the truth is that a large majority of the country is not tropical at all. For example, the weather in México City varies greatly —often all in one day. Morning and evening temperatures are usually cool, while mid-day temperatures in the sunshine are quite hot. Between May and October, it generally rains every afternoon or evening for 20-40 minutes, cooling things off considerably. Recommended clothing is what we consider spring/fall attire in the U.S., or some summer wear with companion sweaters or jackets. A portable umbrella is a necessity.

Although informal dress is appropriate for most activities, on the whole, Mexicans dress a little more formally than Americans, especially in the summer. Shorts are generally not seen except at the beach, and such attire as muscle shirts or tube tops could cause some stares. Comfortable clothing that can be washed and dried easily is recommended for both men and women. Many rooming houses do not have modern dryers, so you may need to use a drycleaners for such items as jeans and sweatshirts, especially during the rainy season. It is advisable to bring an outfit that could be used for more formal events such as dinner in a nice restaurant.

Holidays
National public holidays include New Year's Day, the Anniversary of the Constitution (5 February), the birthday of Benito Juárez (21 March), Labor Day (1 May), *Cinco de Mayo* (5 May, celebrating the Battle of Puebla), Independence Day (16 September), *Día de la Raza* (12 October), and Revolution Day (20 November). As the great majority of Mexicans (91 percent) are Catholic, México celebrates many Catholic holidays. Every village, town, and city has a patron saint for which there is an annual celebration. Catholic holidays include St. Anthony's Day (17 January), Easter, Corpus Christi, Assumption (15 August), All Saint's Day (1 November), All Soul's Day (2 November), Day of the Virgin of Guadalupe (12 December), and Christmas, which is celebrated with nightly *posadas* beginning 16 December.

Money
Mexican currency is the new peso which is currently valued at approximately 6 to the dollar; however, the exchange rate has recently been fluctuating. Money can be changed in banks, American Express offices, or Casas de Cambio. There are numerous exchange houses in México and the rates given are as good or better than in other places. Major credit cards are widely used in México, although Visa and Mastercard are the most accepted. One thing we have found is that bills arrive promptly for purchases made in México, but sometimes the name of the store or restaurant is different (although the amount is correct). Stores are now using an electronic verification system that often does not read international cards. It is quite common that clerks will have to call to authorize your purchase, which can take some time. Furthermore, some stores add the 6% credit card charge to your purchase. Be sure to ask. You may find it easier to access money from an automatic teller and pay in cash. The Cirrus and RED networks are easily found in México City.

Sales tax is 15% in México, and it is added to almost everything. Usually it is already included in the price. It is the custom to tip about 10% in normal restaurants, and 15% in fancier places. It is not the custom to tip taxi drivers unless they have either carried your bags or the service has been especially long.

Transportation
There are various forms of inexpensive public transportation in México. Public buses are called *camiones*. They stop at predetermined places. Smaller buses are called *colectivos*. They also have fixed routes, but only stop when someone indicates they want on or off. México City, Monterrey, and Guadalajara have inexpensive, fast, and clean subway systems.

Taxi service is available throughout the country. All taxis are required to have a meter showing the exact amount to be paid. In México City, there are various kinds of taxis. The yellow and white or green and white taxis are *libres* and can go anywhere. Orange taxis originate from a

sitio or taxi stand, to which they must return. They charge more than yellow or green taxis, but are considered to be a bit safer (if taken from the stand). Tourist taxis are "unmarked" and are usually found outside hotels. These taxis often take people on tours or trips. Some drivers know English. These taxis generally cost a great deal more than others.

There are many rental car services in México, but costs are usually quite high. A small or mid-sized car can cost US$80 to $100 a day, although there might be better rates for longer periods of time. It is not recommended to rent cars –the express bus system for longer trips is very reliable and comfortable especially if you pay for first class or luxury service which is still quite reasonable.

Cars

Think twice before deciding to take your car into México. Automobile permits must be obtained at the Mexican Customs Office at the border. While there, you must present proof of ownership along with your registration and driver's license. Insurance coverage must be obtained at the border for your stay in México.

In order to protect the Mexican auto industry, the government has strict regulations for the temporary importation of vehicles with foreign license plates. Mexican law explicitly states that the car can only be driven by the person listed on the vehicle's title. If this regulation is not strictly adhered to, the automobile is confiscated permanently and the owner of the auto is fined fifty percent of the car's commercial value, as determined by the Mexican government. Students who have not taken this prohibition seriously, by allowing friends to drive their cars, have been surprised at the swift reprisals for what they might consider a harmless infraction.

Food

While most Americans' experience with Mexican food is pretty much limited to *tacos* and *enchiladas*, the truth is that for variety and complexity, Mexican cuisine is rivaled only by the Chinese. Although Mexicans do like their hot peppers and *salsa*, not all Mexican food is hot. *Salsa* often comes as a condiment rather than part of the dish, and the "temperatures" of *salsas* vary considerably. Northern Mexican food is very different from the typical dishes of the central region or the favorites of Yucatán. While in México, you will have the opportunity to try a range of cuisines from the many different geographical and ethnic regions.

Although the tortilla is in a sense México's "bread", you will find a great variety of rolls and pastries. Mexican breads and desserts are just some of the many culinary delights you will experience here. In addition, there is an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables available in México, some of which will be new to you.

Mexicans usually eat a substantial breakfast. Popular breakfast fare includes many egg dishes as well as rolls and pastries, cereal, fruit, and yogurt. Traditionally, Mexicans eat the main meal at mid-day, anywhere from 1:00 to 4:00. There are many restaurants in México where those accustomed to another eating schedule may go; however, a typical Mexican restaurant will not have many clients before 1:30 in the afternoon.

Mexican beer and tequila are famous worldwide. You will find many brands of both not sold frequently in the United States. Non-alcoholic drinks called *aguas* are made from fruit; the *agua de jamaica* or *agua de tamarindo* are two of the most tasty and popular. Traditional Mexican coffee spiced with brown sugar and cinnamon is called *café de olla* (pronounced oy-ya) and is highly recommended.

Health

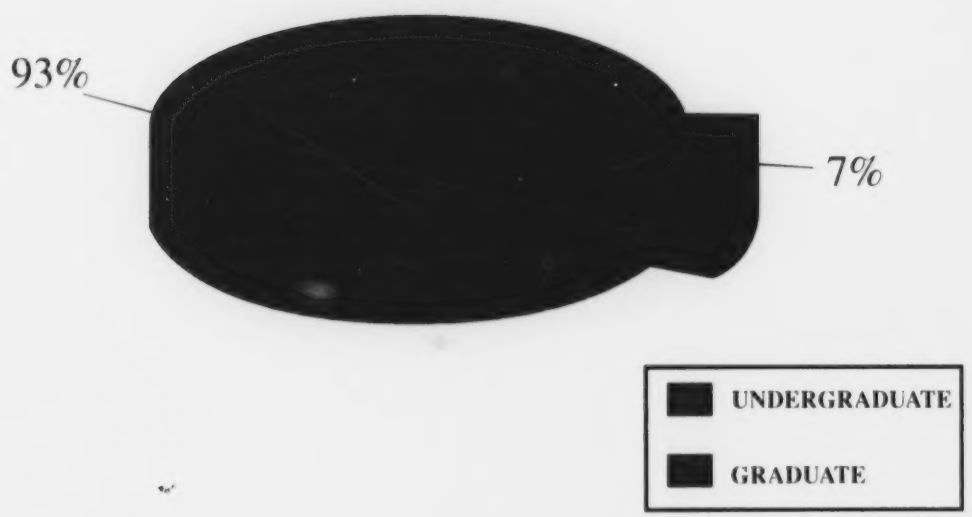
Everyone has heard stories about people who get sick in México. It is suggested that especially in the first couple of days, you don't try every spicy dish and exotic drink. The altitude of México City is over 7,000 feet, and that alone is usually enough to make one a little queasy at first. Those who encounter mild stomach discomfort are usually aided by Pepto Bismol. You will also find Imodiam along with Bactrim, a sulfa drug, sold over-the-counter in any pharmacy. Lomotil is not recommended. In México, you will find almost any type of medication available in the United States, usually at a reasonable price and with no prescription. Often the names are different; if possible, bring the generic name of the medicine you might want to buy. If you take something on a regular basis, you might want to bring a sufficient supply. Needless to say, all tranquilizers and amphetamines are strictly controlled.

In order to avoid problems, it is recommended that you do not drink tap water while in México. Hotels generally provide clean water for guests, but if in doubt, buy bottled water or drops for disinfecting water. Restaurants generally purchase ice cubes from purified water, but if the cubes appear irregular in shape or give you reason to doubt, avoid them in drinks. You should avoid all salads and raw vegetables, and you should not eat or drink from vendors on the street!!

CHARTS AND TABLES

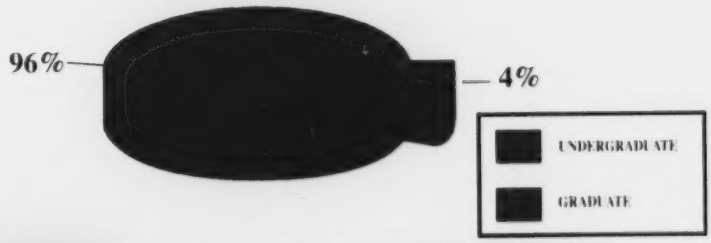
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Public	689,063	28,864	717,927
Private	112,159	8,047	120,206
Total	801,222	36,911	838,133



Source: "Población Escolar de Licenciatura por Entidad, Licenciatura y Carrera". *Anuario Estadístico 1993*, ANUIES México, pp. 55-378. 1994.

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE PROGRAMS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES



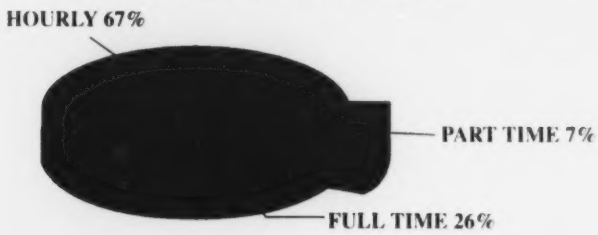
	UNDERGRADUATE	GRADUATE
UNAM	129,999	12,117
	88,442	2,304
	49,160	629
	46,535	2,320
	45,373	223
	40,843	533
	23,511	304
	19,573	174
	19,105	478
	18,755	594
	18,154	555
	17,045	301
	17,014	547
	16,069	826
	15,293	699
	12,757	309
	11,310	191
	9,212	98
	8,122	275
	7,800	564
	7,642	841
	7,134	673
	6,722	584
	6,014	297
	5,917	105
	5,906	1,243
	5,847	142
	5,595	276
	5,496	34
	5,461	208
	5,316	115
	2,182	205
	1,173	15
	1,058	21
	459	0
	3,069	64
Total	689,063	28,864

*UNAM-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Source: "Población Escolar de Licenciatura por Entidad, Licenciatura y Carrera", *Anuario Estadístico 1993*, ANUIES México, pp. 55-378 1994.

CHARTS AND TABLES

TEACHING STAFF AT MEXICAN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES –UNDERGRADUATE COURSES–

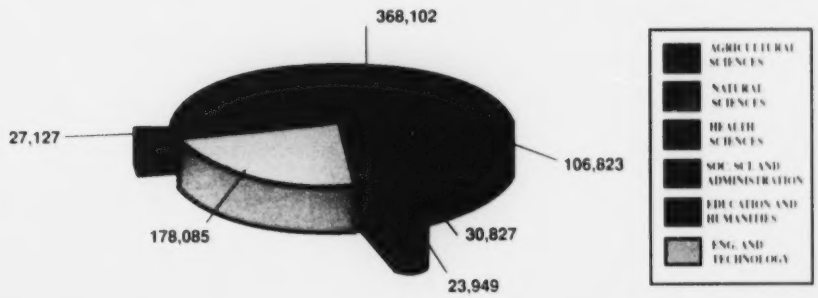


	FULL TIME	PART TIME	HOURLY	TOTAL
U A [illegible]	121	11	455	587
U A [illegible]	221	85	541	847
U A [illegible]	525	74	1,662	2,261
U A [illegible]	135	9	56	200
U A Campeche	55	36	165	256
U A [illegible]	261	63	340	664
U A [illegible]	421	121	629	1,171
U A [illegible]	229	25	622	876
U A [illegible]	207	97	1,416	1,720
U A [illegible]	350	21	254	625
U A [illegible]	38	34	397	469
U A [illegible]	284	49	157	490
U A [illegible]	1,492	610	1,131	3,233
U A [illegible]	926	506	689	2,121
U A [illegible]	178	14	792	984
U A [illegible]	487	120	1,257	1,864
U A [illegible]	1,056	50	873	1,979
U A [illegible]	741	0	2,040	2,781
U A [illegible]	120	87	565	772
U A [illegible]	301	116	351	768
U A [illegible]	373	158	249	780
U A [illegible]	54	0	72	126
U A [illegible]	425	93	1,633	2,151
U A [illegible]	85	9	588	682
U A [illegible]	2,202	865	455	3,522
U de Colima	161	0	429	590
U A [illegible]	572	6	3,808	4,386
U A [illegible]	280	78	623	981
U A [illegible]	18	0	4	22
U A [illegible]	500	9	908	1,417
U A [illegible]	242	138	315	695
U [illegible]	181	99	634	914
U [illegible]	435	165	870	1,470
UNAM *	3,335	541	21,246	25,122
U [illegible]	743	285	1,665	2,693
U A [illegible]	452	39	79	570
Total Univ.	18,206	4,613	47,970	70,789

*UNAM-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Source: "Personal Docente de Licenciatura por Nivel de Estudios y Tiempo de Dedicación", *Anuario Estadístico 1993*, ANUIES. México, pp 19-131. 1994.

TOTAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES ACCORDING TO SUBJECT AREA



	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	NATURAL SCIENCES	HEALTH SCIENCES	SOC. SCI. AND ADMINISTRATION	EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES	ENG. AND TECHNOLOGY	TOTAL
U.A. Baja California	228	0	2,502	7,457	0	1,314	11,501
U.A. Nayarit	323	108	1,105	3,087	290	1,351	6,264
U.A. Baja California	383	483	2,039	9,980	287	6,072	19,244
U.A. Baja California Sur	125	192	0	589	88	85	1,079
U.A. Campeche	0	192	439	1,267	192	297	2,387
U.A. Chapingo	2,813	0	0	36	0	273	3,122
U.A. Chiapas	633	193	490	3,790	319	638	6,063
U.A. Chihuahua	378	0	1,071	4,779	611	1,784	8,623
U.A. Coahuila	255	0	1,494	3,481	79	4,001	9,310
U.A. Colima	0	361	1,741	11,666	333	6,073	20,174
U.A. Guerrero	275	722	1,886	13,055	301	1,476	17,715
U.A. Hidalgo	218	58	1,175	2,916	52	1,574	5,993
U.A. Nayarit	315	0	1,074	3,911	49	181	5,530
U.A. Nuevo Leon	689	444	6,288	28,197	1,039	16,199	52,856
U.A. Puebla	1,071	881	11,829	22,636	1,724	11,648	49,789
U.A. Queretaro	229	286	729	4,908	326	1,579	8,057
U.A. San Luis Potosi	322	246	2,336	9,425	21	6,393	18,743
U.A. Sinaloa	1,317	488	2,740	15,251	1,031	2,988	23,815
U.A. Tamaulipas	1,023	44	2,071	12,153	363	4,871	20,525
U.A. Tlaxcala	256	296	496	2,973	1,181	1,109	6,311
U.A. Yucatan	199	387	1,443	3,851	294	1,132	7,306
U.A. Zacatecas	430	72	1,905	4,132	194	2,355	9,088
U.A. Carmen	0	0	34	571	186	470	1,261
U.A. Ciudad de Juarez	1,080	241	2,763	9,268	567	4,018	17,937
U.A. Estado de Morelos	228	250	470	5,291	438	2,218	8,895
U.A. Metropolitana	1,259	3,089	3,490	15,142	902	18,465	42,347
U. Colima	243	94	453	3,745	1,206	1,586	7,327
U. Guadalajara	3,693	2,434	14,554	46,851	2,003	21,839	91,374
U. Guanajuato	123	110	971	3,529	188	2,411	7,332
U. Quintana Roo	0	0	0	459	0	0	459
U. Sonora	587	169	235	12,504	95	3,462	17,052
U. Juarez	583	408	1,514	5,819	1,765	3,104	13,193
U. Veracruz	592	210	1,333	3,223	0	387	5,745
U. Michoacana	995	462	5,347	8,725	173	4,112	19,814
UNAM	4,256	9,662	22,863	66,513	8,116	30,984	142,394
U. Veracruzana	2,006	1,367	7,943	16,922	6,414	11,636	46,288
Total	27,127	23,949	106,823	368,102	30,827	178,085	734,913

*UNAM-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.
Source: "Estadísticas de las Instituciones de Educación Superior Mexicanas. Planes y Matrículas", SINES, 1993.

CHARTS AND TABLES

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE PROGRAMS PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

	UNDERGRADUATE	GRADUATE
ITESM	34,042	3,438
U. Valle de Mexico	16,917	279
U. Iberoamericana	15,339	756
U. Anahuac	9,000	349
U. La Salle	6,428	860
UDLA - Puebla	5,699	299
U. Anahuac	4,970	234
U. Anahuac del Sur	2,000	200
ITESO	4,897	165
U. de Monterrey	4,246	266
ITAM	4,163	502
UDLA Mexico	1,276	237
U. Valle de Atemajac	3,182	462
Total grads	112,159	8,047

Source: "Población Escolar de Licenciatura por Entidad, Licenciatura y Carrera", *Anuario Estadistico 1993*, ANUIES Mexico, pp. 55-378, 1994

TEACHING STAFF AT MEXICAN PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES –UNDERGRADUATE COURSES–

	FULL TIME	PART TIME	HOURLY	TOTAL
U. Anahuac	35	69	575	679
U. Anahuac del Sur	60	0	145	205
U. Iberoamericana	425	23	187	635
UDLA Puebla	181	73	176	430
UDLA Mexico	29	18	133	180
U. de Monterrey	162	23	474	659
U. Valle de Mexico	126	29	1,446	1,601
U. Iberoamericana	281	112	2,144	2,537
U. La Salle	39	84	895	1,018
ITESM	955	108	2,374	3,437
ITESO	46	76	434	556
ITAM	133	20	376	529
U. Valle de Atemajac	32	28	306	366
Total Univ.	2,504	663	9,665	12,832

* ITESM- Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
** UDLA - Universidad de las Américas
*** ITESO-Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente
**** ITAM-Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de Mexico

Source: "Personal Docente de Licenciatura por Nivel de Estudios y Tiempo de Dedicación", *Anuario Estadistico 1993*, ANUIES, Mexico, pp.19-131, 1994.

TOTAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES ACCORDING TO SUBJECT AREA

	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	NATURAL SCIENCES	HEALTH SCIENCES	SOC. SCI. AND ADMINISTRATION	EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES	ENG. AND TECHNOLOGY	TOTAL
[illegible]	0	168	409	4,600	171	1,961	7,309
[illegible]	0	55	0	822	373	480	1,730
[illegible]	144	38	2,612	3,795	136	2,624	9,349
[illegible]	0	139	44	3,036	296	2,453	5,968
[illegible]	0	0	0	1,300	76	137	1,513
[illegible]	0	0	233	2,691	297	1,291	4,512
[illegible]	16	0	329	8,873	765	6,463	16,446
[illegible]	0	68	0	10,988	109	6,031	17,196
[illegible]	0	197	704	3,147	398	3,458	7,904
ITESM	464	80	223	19,425	418	17,566	38,176
ITESO	0	0	0	2,899	222	1,943	5,064
[illegible]	0	0	111	3,585	20	1,036	4,752
ITAM	0	383	0	3,967	0	315	4,665
Total	624	1,128	4,665	69,128	3,281	45,758	124,584

* ITESM- Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
** UDLA - Universidad de las Américas
*** ITESO-Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente
**** ITAM-Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de Mexico

Source: "Estadísticas de las Instituciones de Educación Superior Mexicanas. Planes y Matrículas", SINES, 1993.

BAJA CALIFORNIA

SONORA

BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

SINALOA

ZACATI

NAYARIT AGU

COLIMA

MICHOACAN

CAS

SAN LUIS POTOSI

SCALIENTES

TAMAULIPAS

QUERETARO

VERACRUZ

HIDALGO

ESTADO
DE
MEXICO

TLAXCALA

PUEBLA

YUCATAN

Q.ROO

CAMPECHE

TABASCO

CHIAPAS

OAXAÇA

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE AGUASCALIENTES

The City

Named for the area's hot springs, Aguascalientes was founded in the sixteenth century as a pleasant respite for travellers going from Mexico City to Zacatecas and back.

Today, Aguascalientes is a modern city with only a few of its colonial structures remaining. The natural hot springs, located 25 miles west of the city, continue to attract visitors from around the nation and world. The local water is so good it is bottled commercially. Aguascalientes' central location also makes it an ideal base for daytrips to the colonial silver cities of Zacatecas and Guanajuato.

One of the city's highlights is the annual spring San Marcos Festival which draws both national and international crowds. The festivities feature traditional Mexican dances, concerts, theatrical productions, bullfights, and other cultural activities.

Institutional Background
The University began as the Autonomous Institute of Science in 1867. In 1968, it began broadening its educational scope, and in 1973, formally became the Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes. One of the objectives in the creation of UAA was to respond to the evolving manpower and research needs of Aguascalientes and México and to avoid certain conditions found in other Mexican universities. Consequently, the relatively small student population, centralized general library, and multidisciplinary centers (as opposed to schools) are some of the University's distinguishing features.

The Campus
The University has a pleasant campus with an interesting botanical garden featuring the flora of the region. City buses provide quick and easy transportation to the campus.

Fields of Study
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes offers 37 undergraduate degree programs and 17 graduate degree programs. The master's program in education has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Library
The University library contains 95,994 volumes. It is completely computerized and offers thirty databases on compact discs.

Cafeteria
Students have access to both a cafeteria and restaurant.

Calendar
The University operates a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA
DE AGUASCALIENTES

in January and ends in June and the second semester begins in August and ends in December.

Summer Programs
The University has not yet developed programs for foreign students.

Something Special
The University is the site of PIES, an innovative, multinational research program in education offering a doctoral degree in the same discipline. This program has established Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes' commitment to conduct substantive research in the field of education.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA

The City

Mexicali, the capital and one of the principal border towns of the state of Baja California Norte, is largely an agricultural and industrial zone. The state, skirted by the Pacific Ocean on one side and the Gulf of California on the other, features miles of beautiful coastline, national parks, mountainous landscapes, and hot and dry temperatures. Consequently, tourism is one of the state's main industries.

Tijuana is the busiest of the two border towns, with millions of people crossing between Mexico and the United States annually.

Institutional Background
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California was established in 1957. Over the past four decades, the University has grown rapidly, increasing the number of degrees offered, organizing national and international conferences, initiating research projects in such areas as marine biology and migration, and creating new schools and research centers. The University is also actively involved in the development of standardized tests.

The Campus
The University's main campus is located in Mexicali. The entire system is comprised of seven academic complexes located throughout the state of Baja California including Tijuana, Ensenada, and Tecate.

Fields of Study
The University offers 50 undergraduate degrees, 17 master's degrees, 1 doctorate, and 18 specializations. The following graduate programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: architecture, coastal oceanography, animal production, applied social sciences, thermodynamic engineering, ecosystem arid land management, and international affairs.

Computers
Students have access to modern, well-equipped computer centers in all of the University complexes.

Library
The main library contains 45,224 volumes, 81 videos, and an extensive collection of newspapers and magazines. The system is computerized enabling faculty and students to access information on CD-Rom.

Cafeteria
A cafeteria serving snacks and full meals at affordable prices is located on the main campus. Other services provided by the University's Community Center include a campus bookstore, paper supply store, and photocopy center.

Sports
The University offers an extensive athletic program and sponsors several inter-university sports tournaments throughout the year.

Calendar
The University operates on a two-semester system. The first semester begins in August and ends in December and the second semester begins in January and ends in June.

Summer Programs
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California-Ensenada offers a four-week intensive Spanish course in July. Cultural workshops and visits to places of interest in and around the city complement the language study. The cost of the program is US$350 plus a US$30 registration fee. There is an additional charge for workshop materials. Ensenada's location on the Pacific Coast and approximately 30 minutes south of the U.S. border makes it an ideal place to study Spanish.

Something Special
In 1989, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California organized an international conference on border issues addressing specific political, economic, sociological, and environmental concerns. Following this conference, the University was designated the official headquarters for border studies in Latin America. The University's research centers continue to conduct substantive research on borders, examining such issues as the economy of border towns, migration, cultural identity, and the environment.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

The City

La Paz, the capital of the state of Baja California Sur, is a quiet bay city located on the Gulf of California. The state offers an interesting blend of rugged mountains, deserts and beautiful sandy beaches. In fact, Baja California Sur "boasts 17% of Mexico's coastline." The local economy of La Paz has largely been sustained by deep sea fishing and tourism.

Students can enjoy the numerous water sports available in La Paz including snorkeling, scuba diving, and fishing and also take advantage of the city's proximity to the resort towns of Cabo San Lucas and San Jose del Cabo.

Institutional Background
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur was founded in 1975. The University comprises a total of eight academic departments in the three following interdisciplinary areas: social sciences and humanities, marine sciences, and animal sciences. The University actively works with the state and supports programs linked with the regional economy.

The Campus
UCBCS has one main campus located on the outskirts of La Paz. The campus features specialized research centers, a main library, computer centers, and ample sports facilities.

Fields of Study
The University offers 11 undergraduate degrees in the fields of economics, political science and public policy, philosophy, humanities, history, law, marine biology, geology, fisheries, animal husbandry, and agronomy. Two master's degrees, one in regional history and the other in aquatic sciences, and one specialization in computer systems are also offered.

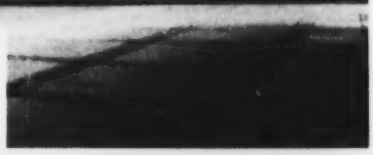
The master's degree in aquatic sciences has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
The University has four modern, fully-equipped computer centers featuring PC IBM compatibles. Several of the terminals are connected to national and international networks.

Library
The library contains 29,199 volumes. It is completely computerized and offers specialized information on CD-Rom. Connections to the Internet enable students to access information from around the nation and world.

Sports
The University has an extensive sports program including soccer, football, basketball, baseball, volleyball, swimming, aerobics, and Tae Kwon Do. Every year, the University sponsors several sports tournaments.

Extracurricular Activities
Students may participate in a number of cultural activities including dance, theater, Latin American music, painting, chess, photography, classical guitar, classical dance and choreography, sculpture, radio, poetry, serigraphy, foreign languages, and computers. The University also has a swimming club.



Summer Programs
The University does not offer a summer program; however, foreign students may enroll in Spanish language courses throughout the academic year.

Something Special
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur is located in a region rich in biodiversity. The state is home to hundreds of rare plant and animal species, attracting national and international scientists and researchers. Among the many environmental projects initiated by the University, UABCS has supported several programs in coastal preservation and the management and preservation of non-renewable resources. The University also manages counseling programs for fishing cooperatives addressing such issues as the effects of pollutants on existing fish populations.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE CAMPECHE

The City

Located on the gulf coast of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, Campeche offers a fascinating mixture of Maya history and Spanish colonial charm. Once an important Maya center of commerce, Campeche was claimed by the Spaniards in 1540. Its famous fortress system of *Baluartes*, built in the early 1600's to protect the city from pirate plundering, made Campeche the first walled city in the New World. Evidence of its Spanish tradition still exists in its beautiful colonial churches and old city streets.

Some of the most important archaeological sites in the Mayan world are accessible from Campeche, including Becan, Calkmul, Chicanna, Chichen Itza, Edzna, and Palenque. The city of Merida is approximately two hours by bus.

Institutional Background
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche was officially founded in 1965. Its origins, however, can be traced back 280 years to the establishment, by the Jesuits, of the School of San José de Campeche in December, 1714.

The Campus
The campus provides several sports and cultural facilities including a swimming pool, track and field, and gymnasium. The University offers courses in music, dance, and art as well as students have access to various theatrical productions and concerts.

Fields of Study
There are 18 undergraduate programs and 11 graduate programs offered in 9 schools and departments.

Computers and Library
A distinctive feature of the University is its modern computer center with 60 state-of-the-art IBM terminals. The library contains 14,000 volumes.

Accommodations
The school has no dormitories, but arrangements to live with local host families may be made through the Centro de Enseñanza de Español para Extranjeros.

Calendar
The University operates a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in September and ends in January, while the second semester begins in March and ends in June.

Summer and Semester/Year Abroad Programs
The Centro de Enseñanza de Español para Extranjeros is located in its own building on campus. It offers a full program of Spanish language classes, as well as special courses in Maya civilization and Mexican history and culture.

There is a semester/year study-abroad program for students who have completed four semesters of college Spanish or the equivalent. Students enroll with Mexican students in UAC's School of Humanities and take courses in literature, history, and psychology. Placement into other departments such as medicine, biochemistry, engineering, political science, and public administration is also possible. Obtaining credit is the responsibility of the student and must be arranged through the home university; however, the Center can provide the home university with course descriptions and transcripts.

Something Special
The Centro de Investigaciones Históricas y Sociales was created in 1981 with the idea of furthering knowledge and understanding about Maya culture in the state of Campeche. It offers students the opportunity to conduct graduate research in archaeology, ethnobiology, hydrology, paleoclimatology, and physical and social anthropology. The scientific director of the Center is Dr. William J. Folan Higgins.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DEL CARMEN

The City

Ciudad del Carmen was built in the state of Campeche and has a long and varied history. It lies just off the coast of the meeting place between the Maya and Aztec civilizations. Considered a sacred burial ground by the Mayas, it was largely uninhabited when the Spanish arrived. In the following centuries, pirates from other European countries used the island as a base of operations.

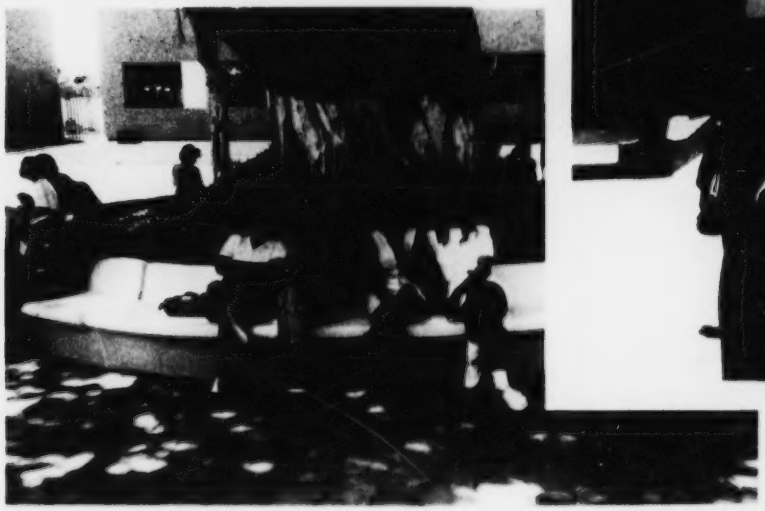
Their cannons still face the deep-water port from the center of the oldest part of the city. As the Spanish gradually gained predominance on the island, more peaceful maritime pursuits prevailed, such as shrimp fishing. In the last 50 years, the off-coast oil drilling of Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) and the trade advantage that Ciudad del Carmen enjoys because of its deep water port have transformed the city of 250,000 people into an island boom town.

The deep-green water beaches, 5 minutes from the university, are a popular weekend retreat.

Institutional Background
The Universidad de la Ciudad del Carmen was founded in 1967 and officially became the Universidad Autónoma del Carmen in 1982. It has grown rapidly in recent years, serving 3,000 students in 1994.

Fields of Study
The University offers 14 undergraduate degrees and is in the process of developing a master's program for executives. Undergraduate degrees are offered in a wide range of disciplines including law, engineering, information science, and business administration.

Computers and Library
In June 1994, the Universidad Autónoma del Carmen opened a state-of-the-art library and the Center for Foreign Languages. Modern computers and audio-visual equipment are available in the new library.



Sports
The University's gymnasium is the site for a variety of sports activities with particular emphasis on martial arts, aerobics, cycling, basketball, and volleyball.

Accommodations
The University does not have student housing. Room and board in Ciudad del Carmen is approximately US$300 per month.

Calendar
The University operates on a two-semester system, beginning in September and ending in mid-July.

Summer Language Courses
The Center for Foreign Languages was designed to meet the growing demand for English study as well as Spanish study for foreign students.

Something Special
One of the unique features of the Universidad Autónoma del Carmen is its 50 sq. meter aquarium dedicated to smaller fish and shellfish representative of the region.

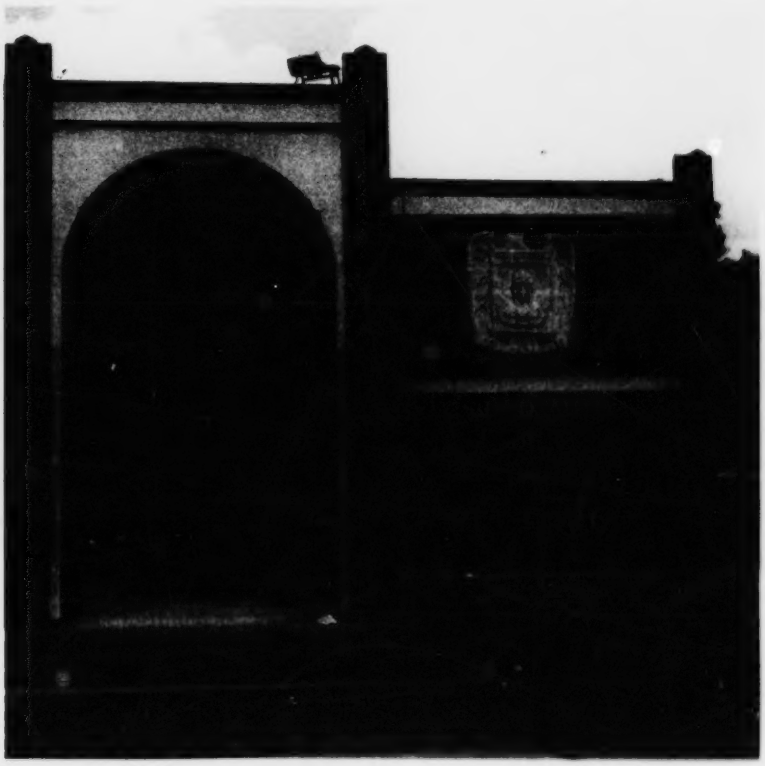
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE COAHUILA

The City

Saltillo, the capital of the border state of Coahuila, was founded in 1575.

Surrounded by arid mountains, temperatures in the city are generally cool in the winter and warm and dry in the summer.

Although one of Mexico's industrial centers, Saltillo has managed to preserve much of its colonial charm. The Santiago Cathedral, built in 1746, is one of the largest cathedrals in the country featuring a 200 foot tower. Opposite the cathedral in the Plaza de Armas stands the Government Palace, a majestic structure built in 1928.



Institutional Background
Universidad de Coahuila was established in 1957. Sixteen years later, it was granted autonomy and officially became Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila.

The Campus
The campus comprises a series of buildings located throughout the city of Saltillo. In addition to the main campus, there are branches in Torreón and Monclova.

Fields of Study
The University offers 50 undergraduate degree programs and 15 graduate degree programs. The master's programs in biotechnology and polymer science and technology at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
Students have access to computers connected to national and international networks enabling them to consult libraries and databases around the world.

Library
There are 170,000 volumes in the library. Databases on CD-Rom contain bibliographic information available at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and at other higher learning institutions. In addition, there are more than 2,500 documents concerning the history, geography, culture, and government of the state of Coahuila.

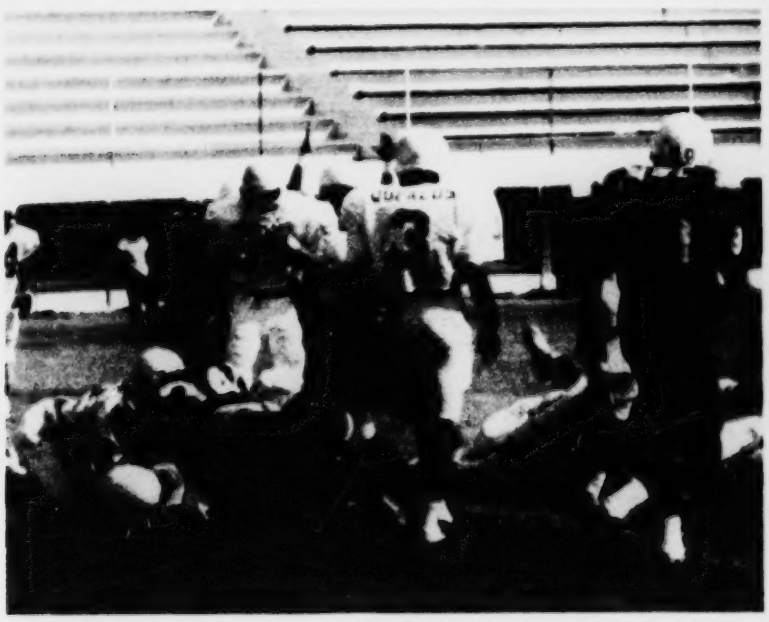
Cafeteria
Every building has its own small cafeteria offering snacks or full meals at reasonable prices.

Sports
Sports facilities at the University include a gymnasium, basketball and volleyball courts, a baseball diamond, and soccer and football fields.

Extracurricular Activities
The modern University Cultural Center serves as a forum for book presentations, concerts, theatrical presentations, art exhibits, and other cultural activities.

Calendar
The University operates a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in January and ends in June and the second semester begins the second week in August and ends the third week in December.

Summer Programs
There are currently no summer programs for foreign students.



Something Special
Although the University does not offer programs designed specifically for foreign students, it does have academic exchange programs with several U.S. institutions of higher education. The University is in the process of implementing a new doctoral program in regional economy for the Fall of 1995. The program entails three years of academic work plus an additional two years of research. It has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council of Science and Technology.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request. Please address to:

UNIVERSIDAD DE COLIMA

The City

Colima, the capital of the state of Colima, was founded in 1523 by the Spanish captain Gonzalo de Sandoval.

The city offers a number of noteworthy museums, including the Museum of Dance, Masks, and Popular Art which houses indigenous musical instruments and ceremonial ceramic masks.

The Museum of History and, the Museum of the Occident each have important collections of pre-Hispanic artifacts.

The Government Palace, with its impressive murals gracing the main staircase, the neo-classical cathedral, the Hidalgo Theater, and the ex-convent of Almoloyan make Colima a city of historic importance and cultural appeal.

The city is approximately a two hour drive from Guadalajara and a one hour drive from the popular Pacific resort town of Manzanillo.

Institutional Background
Originally founded as the Popular University in 1940, it officially became Universidad de Colima in 1960. The University has grown considerably over the past three decades, increasing the number of degrees offered and establishing such new departments as the Schools of Medicine and Agronomy.

The Campus
In addition to the campus in Colima, Universidad de Colima has campuses in Tecomán, Coquimatlán, and Manzanillo.

Fields of Study
The University offers 45 undergraduate degrees and 6 graduate degrees in such areas as education, journalism, economics, business administration, agricultural economics, chemistry, oceanography, engineering, regional history, physiology, biotechnology, and livestock production. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: physiology and pharmacology, regional history, education, and medical sciences.

Computers
Students have access to well-equipped computer centers and can access information from the various databases available. The system is connected to the Internet.

Library
The library contains 108,385 volumes and is completely computerized. Students have access to several national and international data banks including Argena, a national archive containing documents from the colonial era.

Cafeteria
The University provides cafeteria service.

Sports
Students may participate in a number of athletic activities including soccer, volleyball, basketball, karate, swimming, track and field, and Tae Kwon Do.

Extracurricular Activities
The University has a total of 107 clubs in such areas as guitar, dance, swimming, tumbling, basketball, cheerleading, drawing, math, French cooking, ping-pong, aerobics, theater, chess, journalism, and computers.

Calendar
Universidad de Colima operates on a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in August and ends in January, and the second semester begins in late January and ends in June.

Summer Program
The University's School for Foreign Languages offers a five-week intensive Spanish and Mexican culture program for foreign students during the summer. The program is divided into three levels: beginner, intermediate, and advanced. For more information about this program, contact:

Dr. Javier Bravo Magaña, Escuela de Lenguas de la Universidad de Colima, Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez S/N, Villa de Alvarez, Colima. Phone: 011-52 (331) 2-9501 and Fax: 011-52 (331) 4-30-06.

Something Special
The state of Colima is an important agricultural state and the Universidad de Colima has responded by creating several degree programs and research projects in the areas of agriculture and natural sciences. The University's Department of Veterinary Medicine and Zoology offers a master's and doctoral degree in the field of livestock production and the Department of Marine Sciences offers a master's degree in fisheries.

Over the past five years, Universidad de Colima has established its reputation as the leading institution in compact disc production technology. The University has compiled data banks of substantial academic import including information on Mexican legislation, university catalogues, and Latin American and Caribbean Social Science Index.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE CHIAPAS

The City

Located in a hot fertile valley, Tuxtla Gutierrez is the state capital of Chiapas and the site of the main campus of the Universidad Autonoma de Chiapas. One of the city's major tourist attractions is the zoo and ecological conservation park which houses animals indigenous to the state of Chiapas. San Cristobal de las Casas, a charming city of quiet stone paved streets and beautiful baroque churches, is a short but winding 50 mile drive from Tuxtla. At an elevation of 7,500 feet in the midst of the Indian highlands, San Cristobal is much cooler than Tuxtla.

Chiapas contains some magnificent natural scenery. Sumidero Canyon, located 10 miles east of Tuxtla Gutierrez, is one of the most spectacular geological faults in the Americas. Palenque, located in the midst of a tropical rain forest 93 miles northeast of San Cristobal, offers some of the most exquisite and detailed examples of Maya sculpture. The Agua Azul waterfalls, 34 miles from Palenque, are a dazzling complex of turquoise rapids, cascades, and pools.

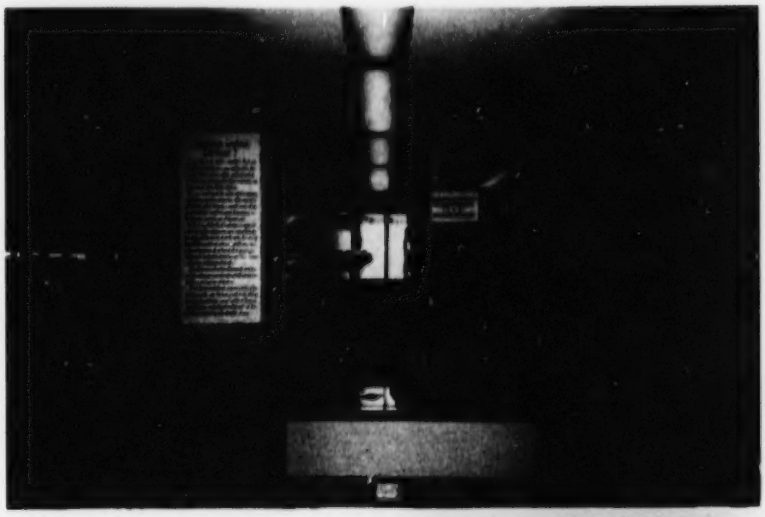
Culture
Chiapas was the boundary between Olmec and Maya pre-Hispanic cultures. Dispersed throughout Chiapas are such important Maya ceremonial centers as Palenque, Bonampak, and Yaxchilán in the lowland forests, and Toniná and Chinkultik in the highlands. With the breakup of the classic Maya culture, the Chiapa Indians came to dominate the area, conquering such Maya tribes as the Zoques, the Tzotziles, and Tzeltales.

Institutional Background
The Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas was founded in 1974, although its origins can be traced back to 1679 when a branch of Guatemala's Universidad de San Carlos was established in San Cristóbal de las Casas. The University has approximately 7,200 students enrolled at the undergraduate level and 230 at the graduate level and comprises eight schools and research centers dispersed throughout the state of Chiapas. The central administration, main library, the Schools of Accounting and Administration, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Humanities, Human Medicine, and Veterinary Medicine are located in Tuxtla Gutiérrez. San Cristóbal de las Casas is home to the Law School and the School of Social Sciences. Other campuses include Tapachula, Villaflores, and Comitán.

Fields of Study
The University offers 28 undergraduate programs and 18 graduate programs. Chiapas is an excellent place to study colonial history, archaeology, ecology, tropical agriculture, culture and ethnicity, and Spanish and indigenous languages.

Library
The University's modern library system contains 232,000 volumes and features the Aries central information system.

Accommodations
The cost of boarding houses in both Tuxtla Gutiérrez and San Cristóbal de las Casas averages about US$350 per month.



Calendar
The University's Law and Medical Schools follow an annual calendar which begins in September and ends in June. The other schools and centers operate on a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in September and ends in February, and the second semester begins in March and ends in August.

Summer Programs
There are currently no special summer programs offered to foreign students; however, the Department of Languages at the San Cristóbal campus offers Span

Something Special
The Tuxtla campus recently established a doctoral program in tropical agriculture. The University is also working with universities in Canada and the U.S. to develop a new master's degree program in indigenous education.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE CHIHUAHUA

The City

The city of Chihuahua, the capital of the state of the same name, features an interesting blend of colonial and modern architecture. Chihuahua played a significant role in the history of Mexico which is now illustrated in many of the city's museums.

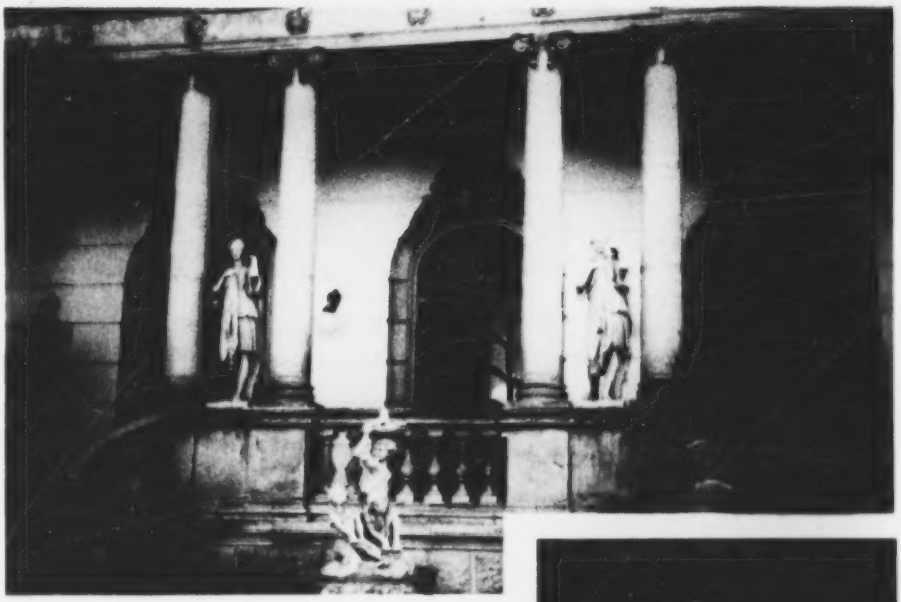
The state of Chihuahua, which borders the U.S. and is the largest in Mexico, is an important industrial, commercial and agricultural zone. It is also a region rich and diverse in natural beauty, including the rugged mountains of Copper Canyon and the impressive Basaseachic waterfalls.

The Campus
The University's main building is located on the main plaza opposite the Government Palace. The other school buildings are located throughout the city and may be reached by city bus.

Institutional Background
The University began as the Scientific and Literary Institute and was officially named Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua in 1954.

Fields of Study
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua offers 39 undergraduate degree programs and 38 graduate degree programs including specializations. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: food sciences, sciences in productivity

of fruits, hydraulic resources engineering, meat sciences, animal reproduction and genetics, and physical education.



Computers
UACH is linked with several national and international computer networks. It is part of UACHnet, Mexnet-Conacyt, the Northeast Regional Net, and the National Science Foundation Net (NFSnet). The school provides students with global access via radio frequency hook-up.

Library
There are approximately 15,000 volumes available. UACH has already connected the library to an internal computer network which allows students to look up books, databases, and other information on CD-Rom from anywhere on campus. It will soon have the capability to retrieve information from national and international libraries and databases.

Cafeteria
There is a cafeteria in every building of the school offering hearty meals at affordable prices.

Sports
Athletic activities offered at UACH include soccer, volleyball, and swimming.

Calendar
The University employs both a two-semester academic system and an annual system. The first semester begins in August and the second begins in January. The annual system runs from September until June.

Summer Programs
UACH does not offer a summer school program for foreign students.

Something Special
Unlike most Mexican universities, UACH offers a degree in physical education. This undergraduate, four year program includes courses in biochemistry, psychology, sociology, and physiology as well as gymnastics, basketball, dance, and self-defense.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE CIUDAD JUAREZ

The City

Named for Mexican President Benito Juárez, Ciudad Juarez, in the state of Chihuahua, is different from most other Mexican cities in that it is situated directly on the U.S.-Mexican border, separated from El Paso, Texas by the Rio Grande. Due to this unique location, a comfortable blend of American and Mexican culture has evolved in the city. Crossing between Ciudad Juarez and El Paso is as easy as crossing one of the two bridges that connect the cities. In fact, it is not uncommon for residents of both cities to cross daily for purposes of work, study, and pleasure.

Institutional Background
The University was founded in 1973, when the three existing institutions of higher education in Ciudad Juárez joined forces to form Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez. The University is young, but also quite progressive, and is growing rapidly with a current student population at just over 12,000.

The Campus
UACJ comprises four separate institutes, as opposed to schools, located in three distinct academic complexes. The Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Institute of Social Sciences and Administration, and the Institutes of Engineering and Architecture, Design, and Art each occupy one of these complexes. Each is within walking distance of the other two, and all are close to shopping centers, restaurants, and the downtown area of the city.

Fields of Study
The Institute of Engineering, the Institute of Biomedical Science, the Institute of Social Science and Administration, and the newly opened Institute of Architecture, Design, and Art together offer 16 undergraduate programs and 21 master's programs. Although business administration and law are the two most popular undergraduate majors, the Institute of Engineering is the largest of the four institutes. In addition to the undergraduate and graduate programs, the University offers 5 professional preparation programs and numerous extension courses for the Juárez community.

Computers
Students have access to three computer centers, one in each of the University's complexes. Almost half of the school's 400 terminals are connected to Internet, with the remaining scheduled to be connected later this year.

Library
The Institutes of Social Science and Administration, Engineering, and Biomedical Sciences each have their own specialized libraries, together containing over 45,000 volumes. A modern and more general library is currently under construction and once completed will be the largest in the state of Chihuahua.

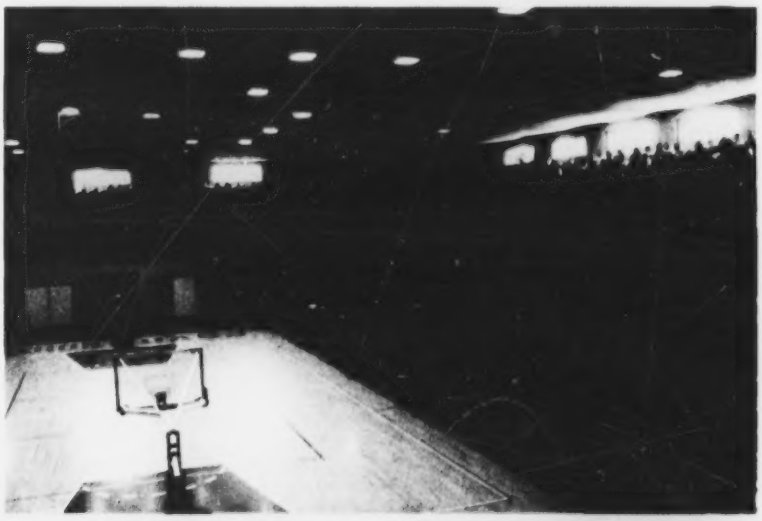
Cafeterias
There is a full service cafeteria located in each University complex. As the school does not have a centrally located student center, the cafeterias serve not only as a place to eat, but also as a place for students to study and socialize.

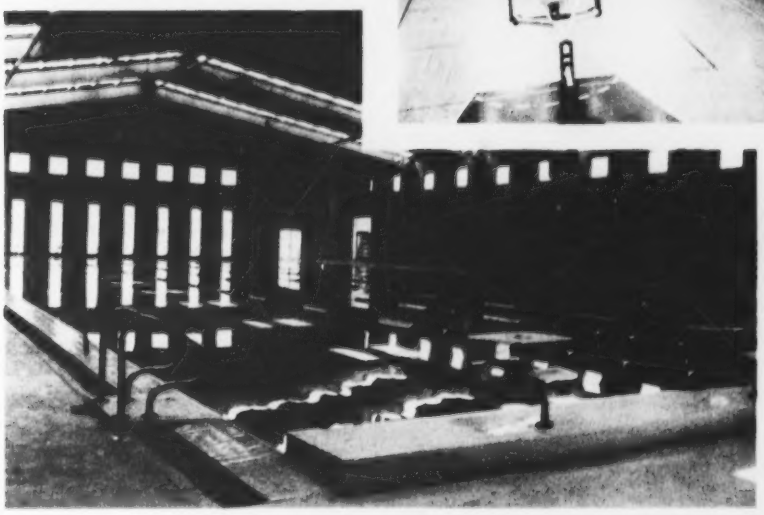
Sports and Extracurricular Activities
The University boasts the only Olympic-size swimming pool in the state of Chihuahua. In addition to swimming and diving teams, there are basketball and track and field teams. Students also may participate in the

many cultural classes and activities offered through the University's extension program.

Calendar

The University operates on a two-semester system. The first semester begins in August and ends in December and the second semester begins in January and ends in June. A one-week extensive University orientation program for new students is held at the beginning of each fall semester. An intensive summer program, offering a limited number of regular University classes, is also available.





Something Special

The University's Institute of Biomedical Sciences has responded to the high cost of medical school in the United States and world by accepting more international students into its medical program. With classes offered in English and Spanish, many national and international students are considering this a more economical option.

The University's proximity to the U.S. border also merits special attention. The Institute of Social Sciences and Administration has developed a program within the Sociology Department to study the culture and society of the Mexican border towns across the country, increasing the understanding and awareness of the uniqueness of these two cities and their populations.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA METROPOLITANA

The City

It is nearly impossible to describe Mexico City, what is now the largest city in the world, in one paragraph. For centuries, Mexico City has served as the country's political, economic, and higher education center. The pre-Hispanic and colonial influences are evident, among other things, in the language, culture, and architecture. Today, the sprawling metropolis of Mexico City is a diverse and cosmopolitan city offering numerous museums, archaeological sites, restaurants, cafes, bookstores, distinct neighborhoods, and colonial architecture.

The city's system of public transportation is very efficient and inexpensive.

Institutional Background
The Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana was created in 1974 as a public university with not one single campus, but rather three semi-autonomous units in different parts of México City. Since that time, the University has grown rapidly, expanding the number of degrees offered and initiating research projects in such areas as engineering, energy conservation, the biological and health sciences, industry, and the social sciences. The majority of the faculty are full-time.

The Campus
UAM has three major campuses in the México City metropolitan area: Azcapotzalco in the north, Iztapalapa in the east, and Xochimilco in the south. The three UAM campuses are large, modern complexes featuring field-specific laboratories, research centers, computer centers, fully-equipped libraries, cafeterias, athletic facilities, and parks. There is a General Rector of the system whose main responsibility is to coordinate the campuses' academic programs.

Fields of Study
UAM-Azcapotzalco offers 17 undergraduate degrees, 5 master's degrees, 1 doctorate, and 2 specializations. The master's program in economics has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

UAM-Xochimilco offers 19 undergraduate degrees, 9 master's degrees, 2 doctorate degrees, and 2 specializations. The master's programs in rural development and economics and the doctorate in social sciences have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

UAM-Iztapalapa offers 26 undergraduate degrees, 12 master's degrees, 3 doctorates, and 2 specializations. The following graduate degrees have been evaluated as excellent by México's Council on Science and Technology: anthropology, biotechnology, biology of animal reproduction, experimental biology, philosophy of science, history, and sociology.

Computers
Each campus has a modern, well-equipped computer center. The computers are connected to the Internet, providing access to national and international information systems. Students can take advantage of field-specific software, state-of-the-art printers, basic computer programming courses, and graphic design studios.

Library
Each campus has a modern, spacious library with an extensive collection of books, reference materials, newspapers, magazines, slides, maps, and audiovisual cassettes. The system is completely computerized enabling students to consult both national and international databases. All three campuses are also interconnected through a network.

Sports
Students may participate in a variety of activities including basketball, soccer, volleyball, tennis, squash, football, swimming, ping pong, weight lifting, Tae Kwon Do, judo, and chess.

Extracurricular Activities
The University offers workshops in folkloric and contemporary dance, photography, theatre, chorus, and guitar and sponsors a number of concerts, conferences, and art exhibitions throughout the year. UAM's Cultural University Center, located in the center of México City, houses an art gallery, theatre, and a bookstore featuring an extensive collection of art books produced by UAM faculty. The center also offers a number of courses through its Continuing Education Program.

Calendar
All three campuses operate on a trimester system, with 12-week periods beginning in September, May, and January.

Summer Programs
UAM does not have a summer session for foreign students; however, foreign students are welcome to study at its campus. The University has already established academic exchange programs with several universities in the United States and Canada.

Something Special
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana is a leader among public universities in establishing relations with the business sector with the objective of creating internships for its students and performing state-of-the-art research. Its Division of Basic Sciences and Engineering, for example, is presently investigating alternative energy sources which will help industry avoid polluting the environment. In addition, UAM-Xochimilco offers a two-year master's degree in economics and management of technological change in which students conduct research with the industrial sector and analyze the impact of technological development.

UAM-Iztapalapa conducts extensive research with the business sector and has several agreements for cost-sharing research projects with private industries. Iztapalapa also offers a two-year master's program in history which focuses on the political, social, and economic movements in México from the 19th century to present day.

UAM-Azcapotzalco offers a one-year diploma in Mexican literature and a master's degree in Mexican historiography, both open to foreign students.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO

There are a number of museums belonging to UNAM located both on the main campus and throughout the city. The University Museum of Contemporary Art which houses an impressive collection of pre-Hispanic art and the modern, interactive Science Museum are both on the main campus. The Geological Museum, the Chopo Museum, and the Museum of Medicine are among UNAM's many museums located throughout the city.

The Museum of San Idelfonso was originally constructed in 1740 and served for centuries as a school for students of UNAM. It was later used as a high school in the UNAM system from the 1920's until the 1970's. The building is not only an architectural jewel but contains murals painted by such Mexican greats as José Clemente Orozco and Diego Rivera.

Fields of Study

UNAM offers 66 undergraduate areas of study, 126 specializations, 134 master's degrees, and 51 doctoral degrees. The majority of UNAM's graduate programs are included in the Mexican Council of Science and Technology's list of leading programs and have been evaluated as excellent.

Student Enrollment

UNAM's current enrollment, the largest in the country, is at 270,249 students (about a fifth are located in the central campus). Half of the student population are at the undergraduate level and about 5% are at the graduate level. In terms of academic personnel, UNAM maintains a population of about 28,000, including professors and researchers.

Computers

UNAM has more than 14,000 personal computers, 7 macrocomputers, and one Cray YMP/432 supercomputer. The entire university complex has been wired with fiber optics and serves as a major link for national and international computer networks. UNAM is connected to Internet, allowing students to access remote computers, transfer files, and use e-mail.

Library

UNAM has 164 libraries, including the National Library which has been under university control since 1929.

UNAM's collection of books and documents together reach a total of five million and is the largest in the country.

The data bank Aries, established in 1982, gathers current information on more than 20,000 research projects done by both UNAM as well as other public universities and research centers. This information is available on CD-Rom.

The main library is an internationally recognized landmark because of its elaborate stone mosaic mural created by the outstanding muralist, Juan O'Gorman.

Cafeterias
There are six dining rooms and nine cafeterias serving UNAM's extensive student body. Snacks, sandwiches, and complete dinners are available.

Transportation
Several major city streets and highways converge at the UNAM campus. There are metropolitan buses and minivans which travel regularly and frequently to the campus. There is also a metro station named for the University which enables students to get to UNAM from most parts of the city.

Within the University City, twenty seven microbuses covering eight routes provide free transportation for students wishing to get from one part of the campus to another.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO

Sports

Completed in 1954, UNAM's stadium has a capacity of 80,000 spectators. It is adorned with a mural by the famous Mexican artist, Diego Rivera. The stadium was used during the 1968 Olympic Games in México City.

UNAM has an Olympic-size, heated swimming pool as well as facilities for basketball, baseball, bodybuilding, football, fencing, volleyball, gymnastics, judo, karate, tennis, and soccer.

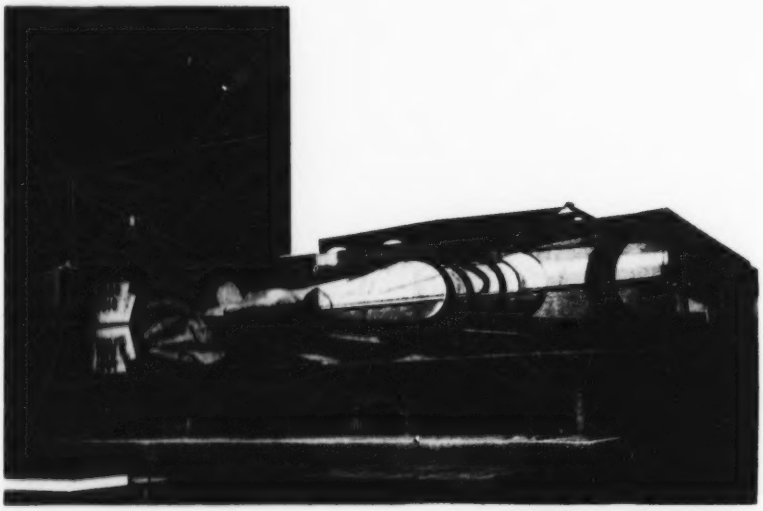
Extracurricular Activities

There is a very active cultural life at UNAM. Dozens of activities, from theater and dance to conferences and book presentations, fill the University with students and the general public. Located on the campus, the University Cultural Center, which houses the Nezahualcóyotl Concert Hall, is considered one of the best in the world. The Juan Ruiz de Alarcón and Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz theaters offer excellent dramatic productions and the Miguel Covarrubias theater presents outstanding dance recitals. UNAM maintains two movie theaters, Julio Bracho and José Revueltas, as well as the chamber music hall Carlos Chávez. Off campus, there are other cultural centers such as Casa del Lago in Chapultepec Park.

Summer Programs

UNAM has a school specifically dedicated to foreign students called Centro de Enseñanza para Extranjeros (CEPE). It was established in 1921 with the aim of offering students from other countries the opportunity to acquire a deeper knowledge of Latin American culture. CEPE offers five six-week intensive Spanish language courses throughout the year. The summer language session begins the last week in June and ends the first week in August. The programs offer courses in the following areas: Spanish, Chicano studies, art history, Mexican history and Latin American literature. Students are required to take a placement test to determine their individual level of Spanish. CEPE offers guided tours of archaeological sites and other points of interest in and around the city. In addition, there are other cultural activities available to students at no cost.

Study in México City or Taxco
The Summer School is offered in both México City and Taxco, a small colonial town in the state of Guerrero. Taxco's narrow cobblestone streets and beautiful baroque architecture serve as a perfect backdrop for the newly refurbished Hacienda El Chorrillo, a huge estate equipped to provide 150 visiting students with a learning experience of the highest quality. Originally built in the XVI century, the hacienda has been remodelled to provide classrooms, a cafeteria, a recreation room, and the services required by any premier language school. The school has a private tennis court, a lovely swimming pool, and a library with a specialized collection focusing on Latin America. In the evenings, there is an extensive entertainment program offering films, plays, and concerts. Local craftsmen offer optional course for students eager to learn how the silver, for which Taxco is famous, is handcrafted. Classes in painting and sculpture are also available.

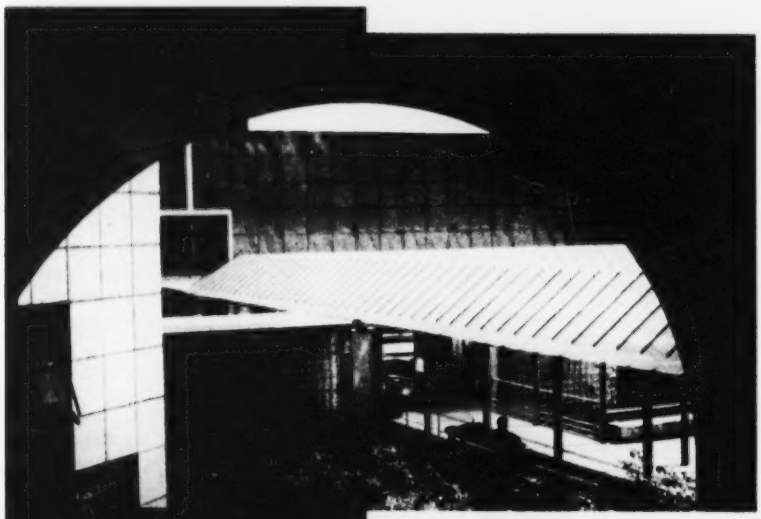


Teacher's Course
The CEPE offers a four-week course for teachers who wish to specialize in teaching Spanish as a second language. The program is divided into two parts and focuses on applied linguistics, grammar, methodology, and the designing of course materials. In addition, students have the opportunity to observe Mexican primary or secondary classes in action. Those who earn an 8.5 average or higher and have at least a 90% attendance record receive their diploma. The cost is US$200 a semester plus a US$25 registration fee.

Academic Exchange
The Office of Academic Exchange offers an orientation program for foreign students who will be studying at UNAM. Adaptation techniques that will ease the transition into the school and the country are discussed.

Something Special
UNAM is a unique university in México. It is both the oldest and largest university in the Americas and its magnitude and complexity is an example of what a great university can accomplish. It represents sixty percent of the research done in México and has many of the most outstanding people in their field on its faculty. The UNAM maintains a great number of research centers and teaching facilities throughout México including astronomical observatories in Baja California, Puebla and Zacatecas, ecological research centers in Campeche, Sinaloa, Quintana Roo, Veracruz, and Jalisco, two oceanographic vessels stationed in Sinaloa and Veracruz, and a solar energy institute in Morelos, to name just a few.

INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO AUTONOMO DE MEXICO



The use of transparent elements in the construction was intended to physically and symbolically provide "an enlightened fountain of knowledge". University shuttle buses provide transportation between the two campuses and to two metro stations.

Fields of Study

The University offers 10 undergraduate degree programs in accounting, actuarial science, applied mathematics, business administration, computer science, economics, international relations, law, political science, and telematics. At the graduate level, ITAM offers degree programs in business administration, international management, finance, public policy, and economics. In 1995, new programs will open in information systems and management and insurance. The master's degree in economics and in public policy are included in the listing of programs of excellence by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Research Activity

Academic programs at ITAM are backed by research in the following centers: The Center for Economic Research and Analysis; The Center for Economic Research; The Center for Competitive Studies; The Center for Public Studies; The Center for Accounting Research; The Center for Social Project Evaluation.

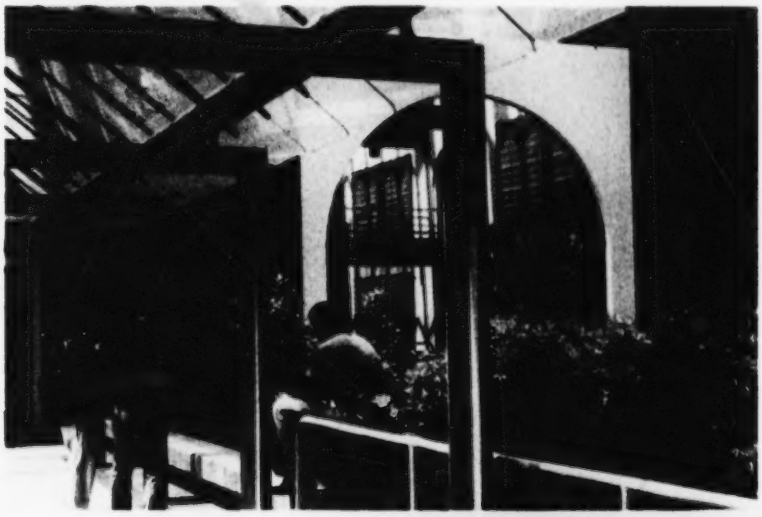
ITAM

Computers
ITAM has some of the most advanced computer equipment in México. It is equipped with specialized facilities for designing econometric models, applied project evaluations, and market analyses. The computer center often develops its own software to meet internal demands for specific requirements. There is access to more than 500 databases through the Data Consultation Service and ITAM is connected to four Mexican satellite information systems. Faculty and staff are connected to Internet and this service can also be made available to students.

Library
Libraries are located on both campuses with approximately 26,000 volumes, 671 periodicals, 4,000 documents, technical reports, and changing numbers of CD-Roms with card catalogue files on areas of ITAM specialization. ITAM students and staff also have access to national, international, and ITAM's own data bank, as well as specialized bibliographic information services.

Cafeteria
There is a cafeteria for students providing snacks, light lunches and hot, hearty meals.

Calendar
The undergraduate division and the master's programs in economics, finance and insurance follow a semester system with classes offered from January until May and from August until December. The other graduate programs follow the quarter system with classes year around.



Summer Programs
There is no special summer school program for foreign students at ITAM; however, the University has many academic exchange programs with foreign universities.

Something Special
All undergraduate programs have a "minor faculty" consisting of upper-level students with high grade-point averages who assist faculty as well as students who are having doubts or difficulties with their classes. Undergraduates have a very active student council organization, newspaper, journal, and participation in ITAM professional journals. Other organizations include an "Out-of-Towner's Club" which helps students from outside México City become accustomed to urban life, a chapter of AIESEC, and a businessperson association. MBA students have a women's organization, a marketing club, finance club, and a consultancy club.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

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Jefe de Intercambio
Académico
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01000 México, D.F.

Phone: (01-5) [illegible]
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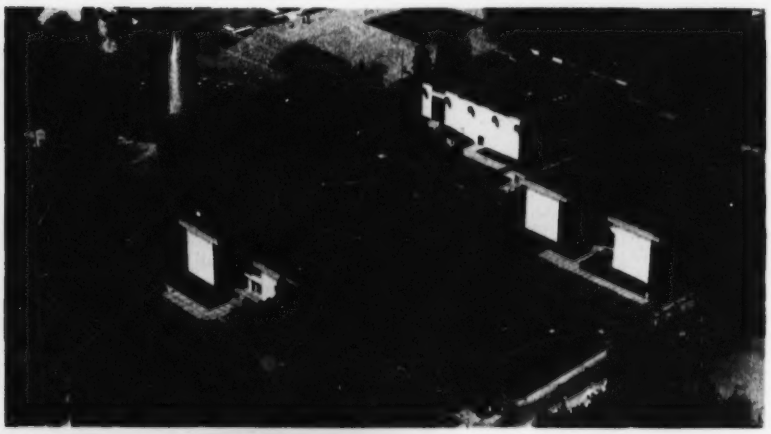
UNIVERSIDAD ANAHUAC

Institutional Background
Universidad Anáhuac was founded in 1964 by Father Marcial Maciel, a Catholic priest of the Legionnaires of Christ. Anáhuac offers a secular education while maintaining the essential values of the religious founder.

The Campus
Universidad Anáhuac has a modern, well-equipped campus located north of Mexico City in Lomas Anáhuac and can be reached easily by bus.



There are branches in Veracruz and Yucatán.

Anáhuac actively encourages contact between alumni and University. Alumni contributions have helped in the construction of new centers for postgraduate studies and technological development, a new building for the Medical School, a gymnasium, and an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Fields of Study
The University offers 18 undergraduate degree programs, 38 graduate degree programs, and several extension courses in the areas of health sciences, behavioral and human science, technology and engineering, architecture and design, social science, business, and economics. The master's program in education has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
The computer centers at Anáhuac are fully-equipped featuring a number of Macintosh and IBM computers. Students also have access to field-specific software, laser printers, and e-mail. The system is connected to networks enabling students and faculty to consult both national and international databases.

Library
The library contains 74,000 volumes and 650 subscriptions to journals, magazines and newspapers. Students can access titles, authors, books, and other information easily with the library's computerized DYNIX system.

Cafeteria
A cafeteria and restaurant are located in the Student Center offering everything from a light snack to a full meal.

Sports
Anáhuac has a number of sports facilities including a stadium, basketball, tennis and volleyball courts. There is even a beach volleyball court complete with sand so students can pretend they are near the ocean playing their favorite game.

Calendar
Anáhuac runs a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in August and ends in December and the second semester begins in February and ends in June. Anáhuac also offers summer courses in July and winter courses in January.

Summer Programs
There is no specific summer school program for foreign students. Anáhuac is tailor-made for students who would like to study at a top Mexican university without the need of special orientation programs. International students are currently welcome to study at the University in established courses of study provided their level of Spanish is sufficient. Anáhuac offers a large selection of undergraduate programs including computer science, international business, and tourism.

In order to apply for admission, foreign students must have their studies certified by the Mexican Consulate in their own country and revalidated by the Ministry of Public Education (SEP) in México. They must then comply with standard admissions procedures by taking an entrance examination and providing all necessary documentation, including original junior high and high school diplomas.

Something Special
Anáhuac offers a unique undergraduate degree in family sciences. The John Paul II Institute in México, in conjunction with its headquarters in Rome, developed a program designed to promote fundamental family values. During eight semesters, students take courses in philosophy, psychology, education, law, sociology, and other areas related to the formulation of family structures based on traditional values.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

Lic. Luz Davalos
Director de Relaciones Interacademicas
Lic. Cecilia Ramirez
Assistente de Interambio Academico
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or 580 9706

UNIVERSIDAD ANAHUAC DEL SUR

Computers
The student-computer ratio at Anáhuac del Sur is 10 to 1. Students have access to field-specific software, state-of-the-art computers, and laser printers. A multimedia room, adjacent to the computer center, features highly specialized software for communication and graphic design students. A second computer center is currently under construction.

Institutional Background

The Campus

Fields of Study
The University offers 15 undergraduate degrees in such areas as architecture, graphic design, business administration, marketing, industrial relations, engineering, law, and international relations. Master's degrees in management and administrative engineering are also offered and Anáhuac del Sur is in the process of implementing a research based doctoral program. In addition to regular University courses, students enroll in a number of complementary courses in such areas as photography, computer science, film studies, literature, history, and music.

Library
The computerized library contains 41,000 volumes and 3,000 theses in addition to an ample periodical collection. The system is connected to the Internet enabling students to consult national and international databases. The library, equipped with a collection of maps, slides, and a videocassette archives, also has the most up-to-date holdings in the country in the areas of administration, engineering, architecture, and graphic design. A new self-access language library will be completed by September 1995.

Cafeteria
There is a cafeteria with indoor and outdoor seating offering everything from snacks to complete meals. A small coffee stand is located at the cafeteria's entrance.

Sports
The University's sports facilities include two tennis courts, a soccer field, basketball courts, a regular volleyball court, and a sand volleyball court. Students may participate in a number of sports including tennis, volleyball, soccer, swimming, mountain biking, rock climbing, weight lifting, and karate.

Calendar
The University operates a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in August and ends in December and the second semester begins in January and ends in early June. Summer classes are also available.

Summer Programs
Anáhuac del Sur offers a four week international summer program entitled Introduction to the Mexican Legal System.

Lectures, given in English, focus on such important aspects of the judicial system as immigration, antitrust and foreign trade, foreign investment, taxes, civil and constitutional law. The lectures are supplemented by academic visits to important Mexican legal institutions and cultural sites. For further information, contact: International Program Department, Apartado Postal 20-804, México D.F. 01780, Phone: 011-52 (525) 628-8800 ext. 147.

The University's Language Center offers an extensive foreign language program including four levels of intensive Spanish. In addition, students may take a training course in the teaching of English and a course in Spanish-English translation.

Something Special
Anáhuac del Sur is interested in establishing ties with the business sector and has developed a unique one-week marketing and business orientation with an emphasis on the Mexican market. The orientation, conducted in English, is specially designed to meet the individual needs of companies. The program is available throughout the year upon request.

Anáhuac del Sur also has academic ties with several U.S. universities and institutes. Currently, the University offers a joint program with the Culinary Institute of America in New York. Visiting professors from the Institute conduct courses in the University's fully-equipped kitchen, teaching students the culinary techniques needed to compete in the food and beverage field. The one year program focuses on such areas as nutrition, sanitation, table service, shellfish cookery, international cuisine, classical cuisine, and food purchasing.

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UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS AMERICAS - MEXICO CITY

Institutional Background

The Universidad de las Americas A.C. was originally established in July, 1940 as the Mexico City College. In 1953, Mexico City College opened its new campus on the Mexico-Toluca Highway. Ten years later, the school's name was changed to the Universidad de las Americas, commonly known as UDLA, reflecting its aim to be a bridge of understanding between nations. In 1970, part of the school was transferred to the state of Puebla and in 1975 the UDLA returned to Mexico City where it remains to the date. The bilingual environment is one of the distinguishing features of this University.

The Campus

Located in the center of México City, the University's main building is an architecturally modern structure incorporating elements of Mayan design. The campus can be reached by both city bus and metro.

Fields of Study

The University offers 10 undergraduate degree programs and 4 graduate degree programs in such areas as business administration, law, education, psychology, international political economy, computational and administrative systems.

Computers

Students have access to fully-equipped computer centers.

Library

In addition to its 37,000 volumes, database consultations on compact disc are available. The school uses Dialog Information Services which provide access to about 400 databases in such areas as education, history, and linguistics. Desired articles can be requested via interlibrary loan at minimal cost. With the library's system of business periodicals on disc, students have access to 400 magazines with complete text in the areas of administration, commerce, computer science, marketing, and law.

Cafeteria

There is an ample cafeteria serving both Mexican and international food.

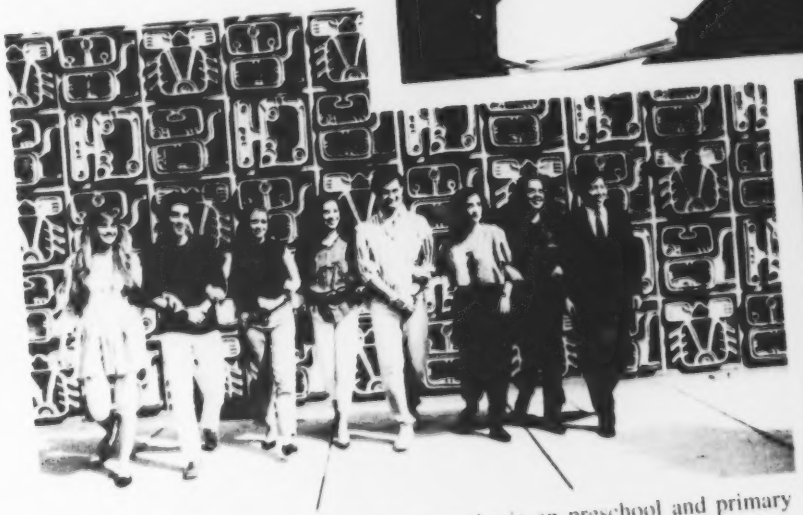
Extracurricular Activities

UDLA offers several interesting workshops in such areas as poetry reading, ballroom dancing, photography, screenplay writing, literary translation, guitar, and sculpting. In addition, UDLA owns the Museum of Zapotec Art in Mitla, Oaxaca.

This museum houses an extensive and important collection of archaeological artifacts from the Zapotec civilization in Oaxaca.

Calendar
UDLA runs a two-semester academic year in addition to a summer session. The first semester begins in August and the second semester begins in January

Summer Programs
UDLA has a well established summer school for its own students who wish to make up or take advanced credits.



Courses are given in both English and Spanish and some are taught by visiting professors from other countries. Foreign students are welcome to apply.

Something Special
UDLA is offering a unique bachelor's program in bilingual education which is recognized by both the U.S. accreditation agency, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) and the Mexican Ministry of Education (SEP). This up-to-date teacher training program, with an emphasis on preschool and primary levels, is designed to prepare students for professional employment in both countries. The courses, taught in both Spanish and English, offer dual perspectives on Mexican and American history, culture, and educational systems.
For further information contact:
Lic. Adela Villela Coordinator,
Universidad de las Américas, Calle de Puebla No. 223, Col. Roma, 06700 México, D.F.
Phone: 011-52 (5) 208-0247 Ext. 229
Fax: 011-52 (5) 511-6040.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

Lic. María Elena Hernández
Dirección de Programas Internacionales y Publicaciones
Universidad de las Américas
Medellín No. 53 Col. Roma
06700 México, D.F.

Phone: 011-52 (5) 208-0247
Fax: 011-52 (5) 208-4881

UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE DE MEXICO

Institutional Background
Universidad del Valle de México was established in 1960. It is a private institution with a multi-campus university system covering five states in Mexico. The school's goal is to create students who, through scientific research and technological development, will meet the needs of society in general and participate in the advancement of Mexico.

The Campus
UVM comprises 11 campuses; eight in Mexico City and three in Campeche, San Miguel Allende, and Querétaro. The majority of the international programs are offered at the San Miguel Allende and Querétaro campuses.

Fields of Study
The University offers 29 undergraduate degree programs and master's degrees in business, finance, education, and electronics. The degree in electronics is offered in cooperation with the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara and the University of Stanford. All degrees are recognized by the Mexican Ministry of Education (SEP).

Computers
The Computer Center has IBM RS-6000's as well as Vectras HP, Digital DEC's, and IBM PC's. There are also Macintosh laboratories for graphic design students. UVM's system is connected to the Internet.

Library
There are 60,000 volumes in the libraries of all the campuses as well as ample periodical collections.

Cafeterias
All campuses have cafeterias and snack bars.

Sports
UVM has basketball, volleyball and tennis courts, and a soccer field. Other athletic activities include Tae Kwon Do, baseball, aerobics, and ping pong.

Calendar
The University operates a two-semester academic year from January until May and from August until December.

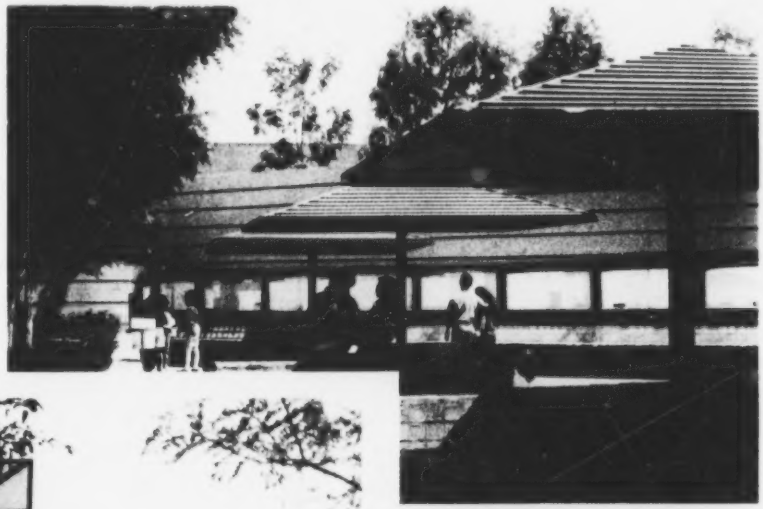
Summer Programs
UVM offers a summer program for foreign students at the Hacienda Juriquilla International Campus in Querétaro and the San Miguel Allende Campus. It is a six-week course offering twelve credits. The classes offered include Spanish, art, music

appreciation, government and politics of México, and history of México. All subjects, with the exception of Spanish, are taught in English. Field trips are also included in the program.

UVM also offers a two week winter program at the Hacienda Juriquilla International Campus in Querétaro and the San Miguel Allende Campus. These

courses concentrate on beginning or intermediate Spanish, Mexican culture and society. Excursions to Ixmiquilpan, Hidalgo, the cultural center of the Otomi Indians, and México City are part of the learning experience.

For admission into these programs, the University requires the approval from the student's college advisor if credits are to be transferred, a medical certificate of good health, mandatory medical insurance payment, and parental permission for students under 18.



Something Special

AMERICOM is an official academic affiliate of Miami-Dade Community College and operates under the auspices of UVM. The college offers 8 associate degrees in the fields of art, business administration, business data processing, computer science, communications, economics, international affairs, and psychology. The courses, which follow the Miami-Dade curriculum and grading policies, are taught completely in English. AMERICOM is located on all three UVM campuses. The college follows a two-semester academic system from August until December and from January until May. Students enrolled in this degree program have access to UVM's computer, library, and sports facilities, as well as AMERICOM's own library with a growing collection of books and periodicals in English.

AMERICOM also offers two six-week intensive summer sessions in addition to a summer program for foreign students at the Querétaro campus. Students may take up to twelve credits in Spanish, art, music, Mexican politics, and Mexican history.

UNIVERSIDAD IBEROAMERICANA

Institutional Background
In 1943, the Society of Jesus founded the University under the name Cultural Center University. Nine years later, the name of the school was changed to what it is today.

Universidad Iberoamericana opened its Campestre Churubusco Campus in Mexico City in 1967. After a 1979 earthquake destroyed practically all the buildings, another school had to be constructed. The new Santa Fe campus opened its doors in 1988.

The Campus
This starkly modern campus is softened by statues reminding students of the school's Christian heritage. Mountains had to be cut through to make room for the campus. When a remnant of a mountain proved too expensive to remove, the Ibero made it resemble an Aztec pyramid, adding a certain grandeur to the campus.

Fields of Study
The University offers 32 undergraduate degree programs and 10 graduate degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: social anthropology, communication, education, food sciences, human nutrition, and history.

Computers
The Ibero has modern computer facilities for everything from word processing to advanced software applications.

Library
The library contains 146,596 volumes in the general books collection, 60,000 volumes in the Rare and Old Books Collection, and 1,288 current subscriptions in the Periodicals Department. Its audiovisual materials include 130,000 slides and an ample collection of music and video tapes. The library also houses the Historical Archives and offers complete access to 300 databanks.

Cafeterias
There are two large cafeterias, offering indoor as well as outdoor seating. Students can order everything from hearty lunches to lighter fare such as tacos and pizza.

Sports
Excellent facilities include courts for tennis, volleyball and basketball, plus a well-equipped gymnasium.

Accommodations
The Ibero does not have dormitories; however, arrangements to live with a Mexican family can be made through the University's housing service.

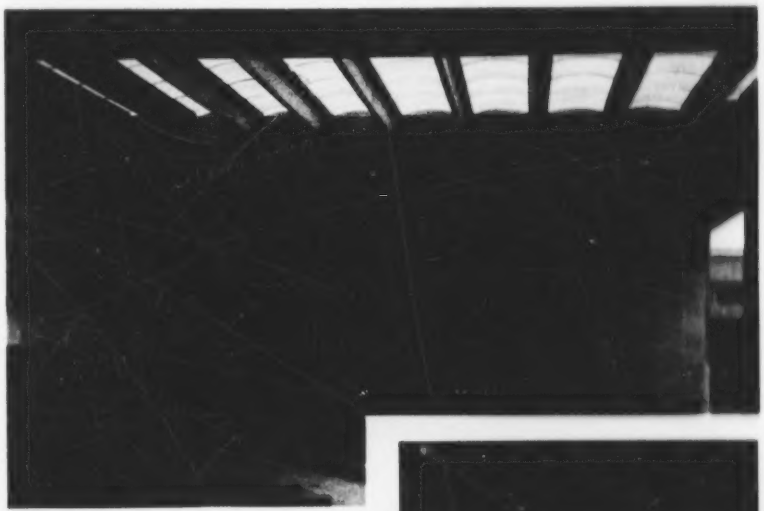
Calendar
The Ibero runs a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in January and ends in May, and the second semester begins in August and ends in December.

Summer Programs
There is a six-week summer program in which students may earn six hours of semester credit. Courses offered in English include Art and Archeology of Ancient México, Mexican Anthropology and Folklore, Modern Art of México, and México-U.S. Relations. Those given in Spanish include Survey of Spanish Literature, Latin American Contemporary Novel, Mexican Literature of the 20th Century, and Latin American Civilization and Culture.

LA VERDAD NOS HARA LIBRES

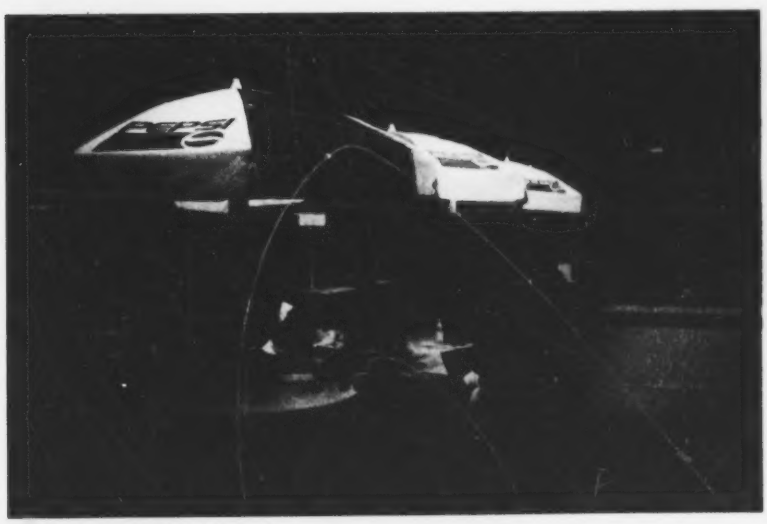
Something Special

The Ibero's Junior Year Abroad Program is one of the most comprehensive in the country. The majority of students come from universities that have already established close relations with the Ibero. A number of students also attend independently, coming from schools in the United States and other countries.



The Ibero offers a curriculum of higher level courses that has been consistently accredited by participating colleges in the U.S. While the program is a year long, each semester is independent of the other, allowing students to study for only one semester, if desired. Each semester carries a standard course load of 12 to 15 credits.

All classes are conducted in Spanish. Students with a high level of proficiency in the language are permitted to take regular department courses. For those whose Spanish is not quite fluent, the International Division of the University has created a two-semester program. Courses are offered in the areas of Spanish, Spanish and Latin American literature, Latin American studies, and international business. All courses are given in Spanish with the exception of the survey of Mexican history which is offered in English.



Further information about the [illegible] program, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request from:

[illegible]
Mexico
Dirección de Intercambio Estudiantil
Universidad Iberoamericana
Prolongación Paseo de la Reforma 880
Col. Lomas de Sta. Fe
01210 México, D.F.

Phone/Fax:
011-52-(5)-292-4266

UNIVERSIDAD LA SALLE

Institutional Background
Universidad La Salle was founded in Mexico City in 1962. A private school, its philosophy was inspired by the 17th century French educator John Baptist de la Salle. The school believes that its students should lead rich lives derived from a combination of academic excellence and transcendental values.

The Campus
In addition to an easily accessible urban main campus in Mexico City, there are branches in Cancun, Guadalajara, Cuernavaca, Morelia, Pachuca and Cd. Obregon, Sonora. The University is part of a network of almost fifty Lasallian institutions of higher education around the world.

Fields of Study
The University offers 21 undergraduate degree programs, 20 master's with more than 40 specializations, and 8 doctoral programs in the sciences and humanities. These degrees are given through the Schools of Administrative Sciences, Architecture and Graphic Design, Educational Sciences, Engineering, Chemical Sciences, Law, Medicine, Philosophy, and Religious Studies. The Departments of Research and Graduate Studies and Humanities give integral support.

Computers
La Salle has a student-computer ratio of 20 to 1. Each area of study has the appropriate hardware and software to meet its needs. For example, graphic designers use the well-suited Macintosh computers in design labs while engineers use workstations and PC's 486 for simulations, robotics, etc. The school has six minicomputers: Sable, Alfa 2000, two AS/400, Micro Vax Q5, and HP/9000. The mainframe is an IBM 9370. The University's infrastructure includes fiber optic networks, 17 LANS, scanners, plotters, six computer video canons etc. La Salle is connected to Internet with Gopher and World Wide Web.

Library
La Salle has a beautiful modern library with approximately 95,000 volumes. It has over 1,000 videos, a vast selection of audio cassettes, slides and visual materials, a rare book reserve, multimedia CD's, subscriptions to over 800 periodicals and journals, as well as computerized database and Internet consultation.

Cafeteria
The cafeteria on the Plaza La Salle serves Mexican and international food. There are also several snack bars.

Sports
La Salle offers an athletic program which includes aerobics, basketball, football, gymnastics, handball, soccer, Tae Kwon Do, tennis, volleyball, and

weight lifting. It has a gymnasium, four tennis courts, five basketball courts, four soccer fields, two volleyball courts, two handball courts, a swimming pool, and a fully-equipped weight lifting and body building annex.

Accommodations
The student services office provides a list of housing options screened by the University.

Calendar
The University runs a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in August and ends in November and the second semester begins in January and ends in June.

Summer Programs
La Salle offers two intensive summer study programs: late May through June and July to early August. Spanish language courses, with an emphasis on writing and conversation, are given at the beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels. The Spanish classes may be combined with two of the following electives: Mexican art and folklore, Mexican anthropology, Mexican business, Mexican history, Mexican society and politics. One day a week is devoted to field trips and excursions to pre-Columbian and colonial sites in México City, Querétaro, and Puebla.

Something Special
La Salle is committed to the formation of students who will be prepared to work in a global market. Its First Grand International Mission, consisting of 100 students and professors, set out on a cross continent trip from México City to Québec. The purpose was to learn firsthand the different business practices of the three countries in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). La Salle is making sure that its students will become competent, flexible professionals able to operate in multilingual and multicultural business environments. They hope to extend this mission to South America.

Enrique Gonzalez Director
or Alicia Christine Sanders
Assistant Director
Center for International
Education La Salle
La Salle University
Benjamin Franklin No. 47
Col. Hipodromo Condesa
06140 Mexico D.F.

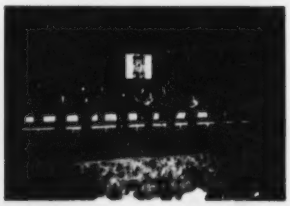
Phones 011 52 (5) 515 [illegible]
and 728 0503
Fax 011 52 (5) 516 [illegible]
E-mail
CIE@MAIL.SALLE.MX

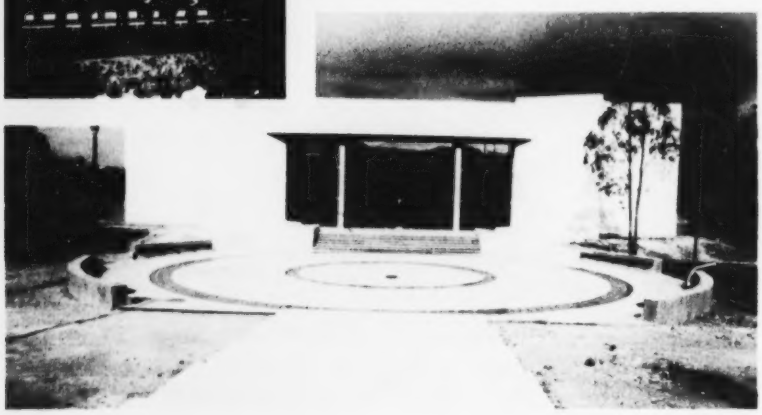
UNIVERSIDAD JUAREZ DEL ESTADO DE DURANGO

The City

Located in the Valle de Guadiana in the south-central part of the state of the same name, Durango is not only the birthplace of famous revolutionary leader, Pancho Villa, but a city of majestic Spanish architecture giving its narrow, winding streets added charm and mystique.

Both the *Catedral de Santiago*, (in front of the *Plaza de Armas*), and the *Casa del Conde Suchil*, (now a Banamex–the National Bank of Mexico–building), are beautiful examples of the 18th-century baroque Spanish style evident in so many of Durango's older buildings. Although Durango has grown considerably in recent years, the quiet plazas, verdant Parque Guadiana and extensive zoo, still make it an ideal place to relax despite the bustle of the rapidly modernizing city.





Culture

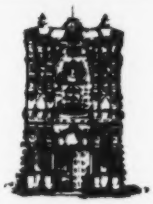
First explored by Spaniards between 1562 and 1563, Durango's culture and colonial history is inextricably linked with that of its neighboring northern state of Chihuahua–an easily explained phenomena when one considers that both now-independent states once made up the Spanish province of Nueva Vizcaya. Loyal to the Spanish crown, (a little-known fact most Durango natives are quick to deny), the province was one of the very few not to join the 1810 struggle for independence and instead had to be conquered, in 1821, by the Mexican general Pedro Celestino Negrete. Three years later Durango separated itself from Chihuahua, becoming its own autonomous state in 1824.

Institutional Background

The Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango has been dedicated to academic pursuits ever since 1596, when father Nicolás de Arnaya founded Durango's first Jesuit school in a small adobe hut where the present-day administrative building, (an impressive baroque stone structure) now stands. In 1773, almost 200 years after its founding, the Colegio de San Ignacio was destroyed, rebuilt, and renamed the Sagrada Mitra de Durango. On January 25, 1860, in accordance with a presidential decree, the Sagrada Mitra de Durango became the Instituto del Estado and, twelve years later, on August 5th, 1872, in honor of the late Mexican President and revolutionary Lic. Don Benito Juárez García, the students and staff of the institute petitioned to have the name of the school changed to the Instituto Juárez del Estado de Durango. On May 21, 1957, 361 years after its humble beginnings as a small Jesuit school, the Institute was granted university status.

Fields of Study

The UJED offers 19 undergraduate degree programs and 8 graduate degree programs. The master's program in agricultural production systems has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.



Library
The school has over 84,000 volumes distributed among 25 libraries –each library corresponding to a different department or school of study. The newly constructed Information Center is the University's new large, modern main library.

Computers
Each department has its own computer center where students can take advantage of field-specific software. Be warned, however, that the student-computer ratio is extremely high in the Medical and Law Schools.

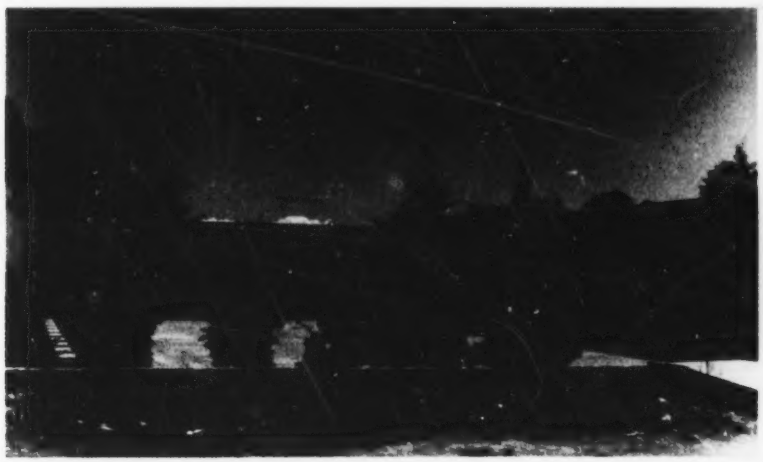
Accommodations
Although the only University-sponsored program to offer room and board to students is the summer session, students wishing to study at the University during the academic year can obtain information regarding accommodations by contacting either the Centro de Idiomas de la Facultad de Contaduría y Administración (see above) or the Oficina de Relaciones Públicas (Public Relations Office) at: Oficina de Relaciones Públicas, Edif. Central, Constitución 404 Sur, Durango, Dgo. 34000. Telephone: (18)12-95-00. For information in English ask to speak to Lic. Juan Bravo. Private rooms with three meals a day cost anywhere from US$100 to US$225 per month. There are no dormitories.

Calendar
The UJED runs a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in February and ends in June, and the second semester begins in August and ends in December.

Summer Programs
The UJED offers summer language programs for foreign students through its Centro de Idiomas de la Facultad de Contaduría y Administración (FCA) office. Four, six, or eight-week intensive Spanish courses include time in the classroom as well as conversational practice with a native Spanish-speaking tutor from the University. Accommodations with a Mexican family are arranged in advance by the FCA office.

For more information, contact: Dr. José Hinahualpa Lucano, Centro de Idiomas Edif. de la Facultad de Contaduría y Administración, Avenida Fanny Anitua y Privada de Loza, Durango, Dgo. 34000. Phone: 011-52 (18) 12-41-58 Fax: 011-52 (18) 11-73-66

Something Special
Known also as the Land of Movies, Durango is a favorite location amongst Western film-makers, and two Hollywood created towns of the old west, (Chupaderos and Villa del Oeste) make for an interesting day trip.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DEL ESTADO DE MEXICO

The City

Toluca, the capital of the Estado de Mexico, is located in a beautiful and extensive valley just 46 miles west of Mexico City. It has long served as one of Mexico's important industrial centers.

One of the city's highlights is the sprawling Friday market which offers everything from flowers and food to pottery and handwoven straw baskets. Toluca is also home to many interesting museums.

The Numismatic Museum, housed in an exquisite example of 19th century architecture, offers a historic perspective of the Mexican monetary system.

The Cosmovitral conservatory contains botanical gardens with more than 1,000 varieties of plants from around the globe. Complementing the natural beauty of these gardens is a spectacular stained glass mural enclosure depicting the duality of man and his relationship with the universe.

Institutional Background
In 1828, the Literary Institute was created and established as the Literary Institute of the city of Toluca in 1833. In 1943, the Institute was granted autonomy and renamed Instituto Científico y Literario Autónomo del Estado de México. In 1956, it officially became Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.

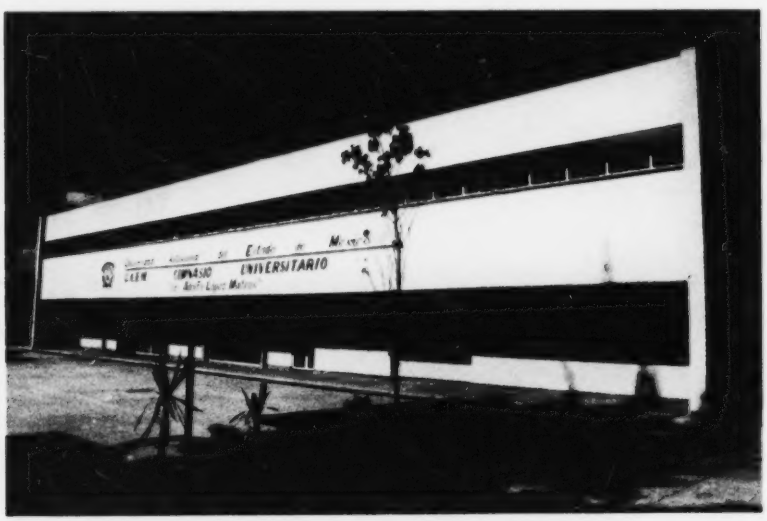
The Campus
The University comprises five major campuses located throughout the state of México: Atlacomulco, Zumpango, Amecameca, Temascaltepec, and Los Uribe in Toluca.

Fields of Study
The University offers 45 undergraduate degree programs, 25 master's degrees, one doctorate, and 29 specializations. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: water sciences, structures, transportation engineering, veterinary sciences, urban and regional studies, and clinical investigation.

Computers
Students have access to computer centers which are connected to national and international networks. Special courses in the use of specific programs are also available.

Library
The University's various libraries contain a total of 221,447 volumes. Computers list the titles and authors of all the books in each library.

Cafeteria
Cafeterias, located in each building provide students with snacks, sandwiches, and complete lunches at affordable prices.



Sports
The University offers several activities including soccer, football, aerobics, basketball, baseball, boxing, cycling, swimming, volleyball, chess, and judo.

Extracurricular Activities
In response to environmental concerns, the University has implemented a reforestation project available to all students.

Because the University still has relatively few foreign students, it has not yet developed an orientation program designed to help international students adjust to México. It does, however, have a comprehensive academic, vocational, and psychologically oriented counseling program for its own students from which international students could benefit.

Calendar
The academic year begins in early September and ends in late August.

Summer Programs
There is currently no special summer school program for foreign students. The University's Language Center does offer Spanish for foreigners.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, like several Mexican universities, is just beginning to create international ties through short term academic exchange programs with U.S. and Canadian institutions of higher education.

Something Special
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México is one of the few schools in México with an entire department devoted to tourism. Students not only explore such areas as management and marketing, but also learn the importance of tourism in México.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request. Please contact:

Quim. María Elena González González
Dirección de Intercambio Académico
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México
Instituto Literario Oriente No. 101
50000 Toluca
Edo. de México

Phone & Fax
011-52-72-14-11-74

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE CHAPINGO

The City

Universidad Autonoma de Chapingo, surrounded by mountains, forests, and fertile farmlands, is located on the outskirts of Texcoco in the Estado de México. Texcoco is a small city with a growing number of stores and affordable restaurants. Students can take advantage of the University's proximity to Mexico City and such important archaeological sites as the pre-Hispanic pyramids of Teotihuacan. Buses depart regularly for Mexico City.

Institutional Background
The National School of Agriculture was founded in 1854. In 1978, the School officially became Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo. Over the past two decades, UACH, one of the most important agricultural universities in Latin America, has continued to grow, increasing the numbers of undergraduate and graduate degrees offered and establishing new schools and research centers. UACH's departments include the Department of Forestry, Agricultural Economics, Plant Sciences, Agricultural Industries, Irrigation, Parasitology, Soil Sciences, Rural Sociology, Animal Husbandry, and Arid Zones.

The Campus
In addition to the large, main campus which features 84 field-specific laboratories, 142 classrooms, 10 auditoriums, libraries, residential facilities for faculty and students, a greenhouse, and mechanical workshops, the University owns several ranches, experimental farms, and forested regions. On the main campus stands the rectory, a beautiful 18th century building which nearly a century ago was the home of General Manuel González. The building's small chapel features some of the most beautiful murals painted by Diego Rivera.

Fields of Study
The University offers 16 undergraduate degrees in fields such as plant and soil science, forestry, rural sociology, agricultural economics, agricultural industries, and irrigation. UACH also offers 5 master's degrees and 1 doctorate degree. The master's degree in rural sociology and the doctorate in agricultural economics have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
Several of the University's departments have modern computer facilities. Students have access to national data banks and access to international data banks will soon be available.

Library
The library contains over 170,000 volumes including periodical collections, slides, magazines, and a rare book collection on agriculture. In addition to the main library, there are 13 specialized libraries located in the various departments.

Cafeteria
The University's main cafeteria offers everything from light snacks to full meals at affordable prices. The University's walkways are also lined with food stands.

Sports and Extracurricular Activities
The University has ample sports facilities and students may participate in such activities as basketball, baseball, soccer, aquatic polo, football, volleyball, swimming, boxing, karate, and judo. The University also offers a range of cultural activities including theater, painting, dance, music, and serigraphy.

Summer Programs
The University does not offer a summer program for foreign students; however, a number of intensive graduate summer courses in such areas as macroeconomy, forestry, and horticulture are available. All are taught in Spanish.

Something Special
One distinguishing feature of UACH is the strong emphasis placed on fieldwork and research. In addition to the main campus, Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo comprises eight regional research centers located throughout the country: Teapa, Tabasco; Huatusco, Veracruz; Oaxaca, Oaxaca; Cd. Obregón, Sonora; Morelia, Michoacán; Mérida, Yucatán; Zacatecas, Zacatecas; Guadalajara, Jalisco. These centers afford students the opportunity to conduct specialized research in such areas as groundsoil productivity, irrigation, sociology, ethnobotany, and water management and to address specific ecological, sociological, and environmental concerns.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

M.C. Luis de Jesús Loyola
Jefe del Depto. de
Intercambio Académico
División General
Académica
Universidad Autónoma
de Chapingo
KM 38.5 Carretera
México-Texcoco
C.P. 56230
Chapingo, México

Phone: (01 595) [illegible]
ext. 5456
Fax: (01 595) [illegible]

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUANAJUATO

The City

Few cities in México or the world can compete with Guanajuato's charming houses built on hills and ravines. The whimsical design of the winding, narrow streets led to the construction of special tunnels beneath the city so cars could get to their destinations faster. Guanajuato is filled with beautiful fountains, plazas, and colonial houses with balconies festooned with flowers. Whether visiting the excellent museums and exquisite churches or admiring the panoramic view from atop Pipila mountain, one can thoroughly understand why the entire city has been declared a national treasure.

The Culture

Guanajuato was founded in the 16th century by Spanish conquerors and silver barons who built in the image of the European cities they had left behind. It became a prosperous mining town and its architectural splendor reflects this period in its history. Many major events in the battle for Mexican independence occurred here and much of the country's past can be recalled while walking along the cobblestoned streets.

Every October, the International Cervantino Festival brings together the finest musicians, dancers, and actors from around the world. Begun in 1972, the festival has become a magnet for outstanding talent including the late composer and conductor Leonard Bernstein, the Bolshoi Ballet, and the London Symphony Orchestra.

Institutional Background
The Universidad de Guanajuato was founded in 1732 by the Society of Jesus. By authorization of King Felipe V of Spain, it was officially recognized in 1774 and, in 1867, became a State College. It had undergone many name changes during its more than 250 year history until it officially became the Universidad de Guanajuato in 1945. Guanajuato is a university-oriented town and many of the traditions such as the *estudiantinas* have been preserved.

The Campus
The main building of the Universidad de Guanajuato is a beautiful, architecturally imposing structure in the heart of the city. There are more than twenty other school buildings throughout the city dedicated to specific departments. Several of these departments provide cafeteria service. The Schools of Medicine and Psychology are located in León, the Department of Mechanical, Electrical, and Electronical Engineering is located in Salamanca.

Fields of Study
The University offers 32 undergraduate degree programs and 16 graduate degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, mathematics, and inorganic chemistry.

Computers
Each department has its own computer center where students can take advantage of specialized software in their area of interest.

Library
In addition to the main library, the school has 215,965 volumes distributed among 42 libraries representing each department. The main library has several computerized data banks in the areas of chemistry, medicine, and agronomy.

Sports
The University has soccer, rugby and baseball fields, plus basketball, volleyball, and tennis courts. Karate, Tae Kwon Do, and aerobics are also offered.

Calendar
The University for the most part operates on a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in July and ends in December and the second begins in January and ends in July.

Summer Programs
There are two well-established summer school programs available. The first is the Language Center's summer course. This four week program offers classes in Spanish according to the student's level of competence. It also includes courses in Mexican history, art, literature, and folklore. All classes are taught in Spanish by the Universidad de Guanajuato faculty. For information about the courses, contact:

Lic. Patricia Begne, Directora, Centro de Idiomas, Universidad de Guanajuato, Lascurain de Retana No. 5, Guanajuato, Gto., 36000 México. Telephone: 011-52 (473) 2-00-06 ext. 8001 or 8002. Fax 011-52 (473) 2-72-53 .

The second summer program is offered through the School of Philosophy and Letters. It is run under the auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), a consortium of U.S. midwestern universities. The courses, taught in Spanish, include Mexican history, art, and twentieth century literature.

Something Special
The University's Law Institute offers a six-week summer program covering México's legal and cultural systems. Since the legal system is inextricably linked with all other aspects of a country's structure, the program attempts to present the law in its cultural context. Class discussions are supplemented by discussions with guest Mexican scholars and excursions to places of legal significance. The program is open to law students enrolled in good standing in any law school in the world and/or professional lawyers.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE GUERRERO

The City

Chilpancingo, the capital of the mountainous state of Guerrero, has played an important role in the history of México. The city's main cathedral, Iglesia de la Asuncion, was the site of the signing of the country's first constitution in 1813. Today, Chilpancingo is a small city with a maze of pedestrian zones and quiet, narrow streets lined with flowering trees.

An interesting regional museum, located on the main plaza, houses a collection of archaeological artifacts and handwoven textiles from various regions in México. The museum's courtyard features murals detailing the history of the state of Guerrero. Centrally located, Chilpancingo is in proximity to both the popular resort area of Acapulco and the hillside town of Taxco.

Institutional Background
The University's origins can be traced back to 1852 when the Instituto Literario de Alvarez was founded. In 1942, the Colegio del Estado was created and 18 years later became Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero.

The Campus
The main campus, completed in 1979, houses the majority of the University's departments. A small botanical garden featuring the flora of the region is adjacent to the campus and serves the research purposes of both the University and the Institute of Scientific Research in Natural Sciences. The remaining buildings are located throughout the city, including the modern and spacious rectory which opened in 1993. In addition to the Chilpancingo campus, there are campuses in Acapulco, Iguala, and Cd. Altamirano.

Fields of Study
The University offers 26 undergraduate degrees, 8 master's degrees, 3 specializations, and 2 doctorates in such areas as law, philosophy, regional history, computer science, biology, geology, mathematics, and engineering.

Computers
Students have access to modern computers, specialized software, multimedia equipment, and laser printers in the University's main computer center. With a total of 359 computers, the student-computer ratio is approximately 30 to 1. In addition to the main computer center, there are specialized computer centers in several of the University's departments.

Library
The main library contains over 20,000 volumes. Once it is computerized, students will be able to access information easily and consult national and international databases. There are also several subject-specific libraries.

Sports
The University offers such activities as basketball, soccer, field and track, volleyball, and chess. The University's multi-functional track and field complex is currently being remodelled and the city's sports facilities, adjacent to the main campus, are available to students.

Calendar
The University operates on a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in September and ends in January and the second semester begins in February and ends in June. Classes are not offered during the summer.

Summer Programs
The University does not offer a summer program for foreign students; however, foreign students are welcome to enroll in regular courses provided their level of Spanish is sufficient. UAG currently offers three graduate degrees in conjunction with the Université de Québec and is interested in developing more academic exchange programs with other U.S. and Canadian universities.

Something Special
The state of Guerrero is a region rich in biodiversity and Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero has responded by implementing several specialized degree programs and research projects. The Institute of Scientific Research in Natural Sciences, located on the main campus, and the Department of Biology have conducted extensive research on the flora and fauna of the region and have addressed such environmental issues as groundsoil productivity and drinking water availability. The Research Center for Tropical Diseases in Acapulco also offers courses and research opportunities in epidemiology, tropical diseases, and disease control.

UAG offers a unique two-year master's degree in seismology through the Department of Engineering. Two seismological stations were recently installed on the University's main campus enabling faculty and students to measure, record, and monitor the earth's vibrations.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request from:

Dr. Calyam Oliver Campos
Rector
Edificio Sede de Rectoría
Universidad Autónoma
de Guerrero
Vicente Guerrero S/N
Centro Escolar
39000 Chilpancingo, Gro.

Phone: (01 [illegible])
or [illegible]
Fax: (01 [illegible])

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE HIDALGO

The City

Located in Pachuca, the capital city of the state of Hidalgo, the UAH is presently a major cultural center serving a multiethnic population. Only an hour from Mexico City, Pachuca is a mid-size city with modern facilities and neoclassical architecture.

A traditional mining state which attracted English entrepreneurs in the 19th century, the surrounding towns of the capital city feature a unique blend of English architecture and traditional Indian landscaping.

Institutional Background
The Instituto Literario del Estado was founded in March 3, 1869. In the 1940's, it expanded its programs and was granted autonomy. In 1961 it became Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo offering degrees in law, medicine, social work, and nursing. During the following decades, the UAH continued to develop by adding several graduate programs.

The Campus
The original building of the University, located on traditional Abasolo Street, now houses the administrative offices. The 1975 completion of the main campus, a complex of modern buildings, marked a new phase in the growing development of the University. It is located in the modern part of town and can be reached by shuttle buses partially owned by the UAH. The new central library and the self-access center for foreign languages were recently completed, and a new computer center opened in 1993.

Fields of Study
The University offers 15 undergraduate degree programs and 15 graduate degree programs. The master's program in regional population studies has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
The University has allocated an important share of its budget for the development of a highly competitive central computing facility. Equipped with 390 IBM personal computers, 92 Value Point computers, 38 asynchronous terminals, two 6,000 RS, 162 printers and such multimedia equipment as scanners, plotters, and digitalized boards, the central facility has specially designed classrooms and multimedia lab capabilities.

The self-access center is equipped with 13 IBM personal computers, 8 multimedia PC's, 4 multimedia PC's with laser disc players, 14 TV sets, 14 VCR, 10 conventional tape recorders, 12 interactive tape recorders, a 50 inch TV set, and one satellite dish.

Library
The library contains both a general collection and a special archives. The Samperio houses the most important historical research collection in the state of Hidalgo. The central library has several CD-Roms for research purposes.

Extracurricular Activities
A theater company, student orchestra, and folkloric ballet perform year round both on campus and throughout the country. In addition, the University's cultural program offers performances by national and international artists.

Accommodations
A reasonable rent for a two room apartment ranges from US$400 to $500 a month. Arrangements must be made with enough time in advance since central locations are in demand.

Calendar
The University follows a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in July and ends in December and the second semester begins in January and ends in June.

Summer Programs
There is currently no summer school program for foreigners. The university authorities have a strong interest in international cooperation, however, they do not have a lot of experience with student exchange programs.

Something Special
UAH is facing up to its challenges by modernizing rapidly, restructuring its curriculum, developing its faculty, and investing in its infrastructure. Links with micro-enterprises afford opportunities for meaningful research and community service projects.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

Lic. Jesús Galicia
Hernández
Dirección de Difusión
Despacho
Universidad Autónoma de
Hidalgo
Abasolo No. 600
42000 Pachuca, Hidalgo
Phone: 011-52-7[illegible]
Fax: 011-52-7[illegible]

Lic. Alfonso Ayala Lugo
Alma
Dirección de Relaciones
Públicas
Phone: 011-52-7[illegible]
Fax: 011-52-7[illegible]

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA

The City

Guadalajara, the second largest city in Mexico, is the capital of the state of Jalisco. A mixture of historic and modern buildings, Guadalajara is a growing industrial city that has preserved much of its beautiful colonial architecture. Most of Guadalajara's renowned sights are located around the Plaza Tapatia.

One of the city's most impressive buildings is the Degollado Theater, a majestic, neoclassical masterpiece likened to La Scala in Milan, Italy. Its luxurious interior makes it the perfect setting for performances every Sunday morning by the University of Guadalajara's superb Ballet Folklorico.

Guadalajara's religious centerpiece, the cathedral, is not a typical Mexican colonial structure, but rather a combination of various architectural styles including Gothic, Moorish, Byzantine, and Corinthian. Its beautiful twin towers have helped it become an easily recognizable symbol of the city.

Institutional Background
More than two centuries ago, the Royal and Literary University of Guadalajara was created by royal decree of King Carlos the Fourth of Spain. In 1821, after México won its independence from Spain, it became Universidad de Guadalajara. The school closed as a result of political and ideological problems, but reopened in 1937.

The Campus
The campus is a mixture of modern and colonial architecture. The University of Guadalajara network has six university centers in the metropolitan area and five others distributed throughout the state of Jalisco. The school's beautiful turn-of-the-century administration building houses two famous Orozco murals.

Fields of Study
The University offers instruction in 55 professional fields, 103 specializations, 58 master's degrees, and 6 doctoral programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: biotechnology, human genetics, chemical engineering, cellulose and paper science, sociology, economics, physics, education sciences, and health sciences.

Computers
There are over 2,500 computers with access to 45 academic databases.

Library
There is at least one fully-equipped library in each of the university centers. They are computerized with access to several CD-Rom databases. The main library has an impressive Mural/Sculpture called "Man and Information" which depicts the history of the dispersion of knowledge from Greek scribes to the first printing press to modern day methods.

Calendar
The University of Guadalajara operates on both a quarter and semester system, beginning in September and ending in August.

Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring Programs

The University of Guadalajara offers an extensive schedule of two-week, five-week, quarterly, semesterly, and yearly Spanish programs through its Foreign Student Study Center. The main objective is to ensure that students will actually be able to use the language in real life situations. The following programs are available at the Foreign Student Study Center:

1) Spanish Language Program: The program offers courses in Spanish and culture, with 10 levels of language study: levels 1-4, beginners; 5-8, intermediate; 9-10, advanced. Advanced students may take additional courses in business, culture, politics, economics, literature, and Mexican or South American history.

2) Personalized Instruction in Spanish ("one-to-one" program): The program is designed to fulfill students' individual needs, taking into account their professions and interests.

3) Superintensive Spanish: These courses are offered during the summer and contain 5 lesson hours per day with a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 10 students in each group.

4) University Courses: The University allows foreign students to attend normal, in-semester classes in any of the departments on campus.

5) Program for Mexican-American Students: The course is designed for students with a good understanding of Spanish who would like to perfect their language skills. A series of lectures on Mexican history and culture complement this program.

6) Program for Bilingual Teachers: The program is for Spanish teachers who wish to perform their skills and become better acquainted with new teaching methods.

Something Special

There are UAG Foreign Student Study Centers in Puerto Vallarta and Los Angeles, California. The cultural extension program in Puerto Vallarta offers courses in intensive Spanish, conversation, and Mexican culture. Students may choose between the normal study course and the intensive Spanish program. Complementary activities include lectures, Mexican film and folkloric dance, traditional cuisine, painting and drawing exhibits, as well as visits to music shows and sports centers. At the beginning of each semester, the Academic Exchange Department organizes a special orientation session for foreign students providing practical information about the city, the University, general services, and health care. For further information, contact: Lic. Adriana Ayala Rubio, Foreign Student Study Center, Universidad de Guadalajara, Calle Tomás U. Gómez No. 125, Apdo. Postal 1-2130 or 1-1362, 44100 Guadalajara, Jalisco. Phone: 011-52 (3) 616-4399 or (3) 616-4382, Fax: 011-52 (3) 616-4013,Internet: *adriana_csh.udg.mx.*

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

Lic. Jocelyne Gacel
Directora del Depto. de
Intercambio Académico
Universidad de Guadalajara
Edificio de la Rectoría
(planta baja)
Avenida Juárez No. 976
Esq. Avenida Enrique
Díaz de León
Guadalajara, Jalisco 44100

Phone 011-52-(3)-826-7880
Fax 011-52-(3)-826-1048

INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO Y DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE OCCIDENTE

The City

Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente, commonly known as ITESO, is located on the outskirts of Guadalajara, in the state of Jalisco. The city, the second largest in Mexico, is in proximity to several interesting villages including Tlaquepaque, renowned for its silver jewelry, colonial-style furniture, pottery, woodcarvings, stoneware, and handwoven fabrics. In addition to the many specialty stores, Tlaquepaque boasts a number of art galleries, glass-blowing factories, art workshops, quaint restaurants, and cafes. Easily reached from this city is the tiny town of Tonala, famous worldwide for its unique pottery. Every Sunday and Thursday, the city abounds with pottery markets.

Institutional Background
ITESO was founded in 1957 by a group of businessmen, concerned parents, and the Jesuits as a private, Catholic university. ITESO places a strong emphasis on academic excellence, Christian humanism, and community service.

The Campus
ITESO's wooded campus is a small complex featuring ample classrooms, well-equipped computer facilities, a main library, a cafeteria, and beautiful flower gardens.

Fields of Study
ITESO offers 18 undergraduate degrees and 6 graduate degrees in such areas as civil engineering, electronic engineering, computer systems, environmental administration, law, communications, human development, education sciences, psychology, architecture, international business, marketing, business administration, and accounting.

Computers
The University provides students with computing services via the Electronic Campus Network. Over 750 modern microcomputers are available and students can take advantage of field-specific software. The computer network at ITESO is connected to Bitnet and Internet, enabling quick and easy retrieval of information from around the nation and world.

Library
The library contains 67,713 volumes and an ample collection of journals, newspapers, and audiovisual cassettes. Information on CD-Rom is available in the areas of business, social sciences, education, economics, and finance. The library is computerized and students have access to such national and international databases as Eric and Dialog.

Cafeteria
The University provides cafeteria service. In addition to a daily menu, the cafeteria offers self-service for breakfast and lunch.

Sports
Students may participate in a number of athletic activities including soccer, baseball, volleyball, basketball, track and field, and Tae Kwon Do.

Extracurricular Activities
ITESO offers a variety of cultural activities and sponsors several concerts, plays, art exhibitions, conferences, and sports tournaments throughout the year.

Accommodations
While the University does not have dormitories, there are plenty of boarding houses in the area with reasonable room and board rates.

Calendar
The University operates on a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in August and the second semester begins in January.

Something Special
ITESO offers a number of unique degree and non-degree programs open to the public. These programs feature specialized courses in the areas of economics, finance, and education and more general courses in such areas as Mexican history and computer science. The University is also in the process of developing an intensive Spanish summer course for international students.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

Mtra. Isabel Valdés Castellanos
Coordinadora del Intercambio Internacional
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente, A.C.
Dirección Oficial Académica
Apartado Postal 31-10
45051 Zapopan, Jal.

Phone: (011-3) 669-3434
Fax: (011-3) 669-3434

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE GUADALAJARA

Institutional Background
Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara was founded in 1935 and has the distinction of being Mexico's oldest private university. The objective was to create a non-profit institution of higher education completely independent of political and religious associations. The University has close relations with the industrial sector and places a strong emphasis on community service.

The Campus
The University consists of six campuses: the Central Campus, Medical School Campus, Tomas del Valle Campus, University of the Community and Continuing Education Campus known as UNICO EDUCON, and the Center for Marine Biology Investigation. The campuses all feature modern, fully equipped facilities.

Fields of Study
UAG offers more than 50 undergraduate degrees, 15 master's, 2 doctorates, and 35 specializations. Some of the undergraduate programs available are social anthropology, archaeology, business management and tourism, architecture, hotel services management, law, graphic design, interior design and landscaping, hispanic language and literature, engineering, medicine, and applied mathematics and computers. Graduate programs include degrees in international management, international corporate law, income tax law, translation and interpretation, education, chemistry, and philosophy.

Computers
Students have access to several modern computer labs equipped with 3 NDCR Tower Computers, 56 Printaform 5607, 57 HP 150, 240 IBM PS2 and 4 HP 3000 models 70, 58, 42 and 37.

Library
The spacious library contains 145,911 volumes. It is completely computerized with access to many data banks.

Cafeteria
There is cafeteria service on campus offering everything from snacks to hearty lunches at affordable prices.

Sports
The University has both indoor and outdoor sports facilities where students can

participate in a number of activities including basketball, football, tennis, volleyball, swimming, baseball, squash, softball, bowling, and cycling.

Accommodations
Students may live either in a boarding house or with a host family. The latter provides an opportunity for complete cultural and linguistic immersion.

Summer Programs
The UAG offers one four-week summer

and economy of México complement the language classes and together provide students with five semester credits. Students are also taken on field trips, including visits to see the famous murals of José Clemente Orozco. The cost of the program is US$450.

Something Special
Although Mexican students comprise the majority of UAG's population, students from over 25 countries are enrolled at its campus. The University offers two master's degrees in English: a master's in electrical engineering in cooperation with Stanford University and a master's in international administration in cooperation with Central Michigan University.

UAG instituted its international medical program in 1983. More than 8,000 students who have graduated from the UAG Medical School are U.S. certified. In 1990, the Medical School was given the Hispanic Heritage Award in Washington, D.C. for its work in the preparation and graduation of thousands of American physicians.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

Biol. Jose Luis Arreguin
Direccion de Programas
Internacionales
Universidad Autonoma de
Guadalajara
Avenida Patria 1201
Lomas del Valle
Apartado Postal 1-440
44100 Guadalajara, Jalisco
Mexico
Phone: 011-52-3-641-0851
Ext. 43900/01

Maria Cruz Lalupu Delgadillo
Departamento de Intercambio
Universitario
Phone: 011-52-3-641-0851
Ext. 43919, 43901 and 43918

Rosalia de Castillo de Lanz
Deared Liaison Student
Universidad Autonoma de
Guadalajara
Offices in the United States
Tower III, 10 West, Suite 455
San Antonio, Texas 78230-1856
Phone: 1-800-531-8494

UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE DE ATEMAJAC

Institutional Background
Universidad del Valle de Atemajac (UNIVA), located on the western side of Guadalajara, can trace its origins back to 1973, when the Instituto Superior Autónomo de Occidente was created. Four years later, the name changed to Instituto Superior del Valle de Atemajac and, in 1979, the University officially became Universidad del Valle de Atemajac. UNIVA has continued to expand, establishing campuses throughout the states of Jalisco and Michoacán.

The Campus
The landscaped main campus in Guadalajara, a complex of modern buildings, was completed in 1984. The facilities include large classrooms, libraries, laboratories, computer centers, and sports arenas. UNIVA alumni may take advantage of the many services offered through the University's Alumni Department including an employment agency.

In addition to the main campus, there are branches in Lagos de Moreno and Puerto Vallarta in the state of Jalisco and La Piedad and Zamora in the state of Michoacán.

Fields of Study
The University offers 20 undergraduate degrees in such areas as business administration, hotel and restaurant management, accounting, international commerce, computer science, graphic design, engineering, psychology, nutrition, journalism, law, education, and philosophy. UNIVA also offers 6 master's degrees and 9 specializations.

Computers
Students have access to 71 state-of-the-art computers divided between two computer laboratories. The University's equipment includes PC 286, 486, RS/6000, AS/4000, and HP/9000. Terminals are connected to national and international networks.

Something Special
UNIVA's University at a Distance Program (UNADIS) is an alternative to the traditional approach to education. The program, initiated in 1990, was specifically designed to meet the individual needs of the business sector in the areas of professional training and formation. Advanced technology enables students to study and receive training in their home or workplace at their own pace.

For further information, contact the UNADIS program office:
Phone: 011-52 (3) 628-2667 or
Fax: 011-52 (3) 628-2671.

Library
The central library contains 20,000 volumes, 109 videocassettes in various areas of study, and an ample periodical and magazine collection. The library also provides an interlibrary loan service. The system is completely computerized with connections to the Internet.

Cafeteria
The University has a large, comfortable cafeteria offering full meals and snacks at affordable prices.

Sports
UNIVA has an extensive sports program including activities such as basketball, football, indoor/outdoor soccer, track, baseball, swimming, volleyball, tennis, chess, and Tae Kwon Do. Students may also participate in theater, chorus, and folklore dance groups.

Calendar
The University operates on a quarter system. The periods are from September to December, January to April, and from May to August.

Summer Programs
The University's Language Center offers four different levels of intensive Spanish for foreign students. Classes consist of 20 hours of instruction per week for three weeks. There is a strong emphasis placed on conversational Spanish. The language study is complemented by weekly lectures on Mexican culture and linguistic-cultural tours in which students are accompanied by Mexican students to neighboring villages, city markets, and schools. Students enrolled in this program stay with Mexican host families near the UNIVA campus.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

Cinema Lopez Navarro
MEXO
Intercambio Academico
Av. Tepeyac No. 4800
Universidad del Valle
de Atemajac
Prados Tepeyac
Apartado Postal 51-614
C.P. 45050 Guadalajara, Jal.

Phones: 011-52-(3) 628-24-42
& 628-88-40 exts. 151 & 152
Fax: 011-52-(3) 628-62-73

UNIVERSIDAD MICHOACANA DE SAN NICOLAS DE HIDALGO

The City

Morelia, a beautiful and charming colonial town, is the capital of the state of Michoacan. This tranquil state features hundreds of lakes and small villages tucked away in the hills. Every year, thousands of visitors descend upon Lake Pátzcuaro to participate in the Day of the Dead ceremonies (2 November).

Morelia is home to a number of interesting museums including the Michoacan Museum. Originally built as a residence for Emperor Maximillian of Austria, it now houses a fascinating collection of artifacts which reconstruct everyday life before the Spanish Conquest. One of the city's principle architectural landmarks is the massive colonial aqueduct constructed in 1790 to carry water to the city from nearby springs. Its 250 arches, some of which are thirty feet high, dominate the landscape.

Institutional Background
The University was originally founded by Vasco de Quiroga in 1540 as the College of Saint Nicolas in the city of Pátzcuaro. In 1580, the College was transferred to the city of Valladolid, which today is known as Morelia. The College closed in 1810 during the War of Independence and reopened in 1847. In 1917, the school officially became Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Michoacán de San Nicolás de Hidalgo.

The Campus
The University comprises a number of low white buildings located in the middle of the city. The administration building, the public library, the cultural center, and the music conservatory are housed in exquisite examples of colonial architecture. City buses and minivans provide transportation to the campus.

Fields of Study
There are 26 undergraduate degree programs and 5 graduate degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: culture of philosophy, basic pharmacology, clinical pharmacology, and metallurgy and materials science.

Computers
Students have access to the main computer center as well as several department-specific computer facilities.

Library
The University has a total of 147,000 volumes divided among several libraries. One of the University's most impressive libraries is located in the historic center. Although completely computerized, this library has preserved its colonial charm with an exquisitely painted ceiling, wood paneling, and antique books, still available to students, lining its shelves.

Sports
The school offers chess, volleyball, swimming, soccer and tennis.

Summer Programs
The University hosts a summer school program sponsored by the University of California. The program begins in June and ends in August offering courses in Spanish, Mexican history, and Mexican literature. The University is interested in expanding its international exchange program.

Something Special
The University's Language Department offers a wide range of languages including Russian, Portuguese, Japanese, and Spanish for Foreigners. The University also offers special language courses in Purépecha, the native language of the Indians indigenous to this region of México.

Extracurricular Activities
Most of the cultural activities offered by the University are organized by the Escuela Popular de Bellas Artes (School of Fine Arts). The school, housed in a colonial mansion built in 1731, offers specializations in music, art, theater, and dance.

Calendar
The University operates on both a two-semester and an annual academic system. The first semester begins in August and ends in February and the second begins in March and ends in August.

The annual calendar begins in late August and ends in the middle of August.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DEL ESTADO DE MORELOS

The City

Cuernavaca, the capital of the state of Morelos, is about forty miles south of Mexico City and has long been a magnet for capital residents seeking the perfect weekend retreat. Noted for its pleasant cafes, interesting museums, colorful markets, foliage adorned houses, and year-round balmy weather, Cuernavaca has earned the title "city of eternal spring".

In the center of the city stands the Palace of Cortes. Commissioned by the Spanish conqueror Hernan Cortes in 1530, this building was constructed upon the rubble of an Indian pyramid. Today it houses a collection of archaeological artifacts in addition to an impressive mural by Diego Rivera illustrating the history of the state of Morelos.

Institutional Background
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos was founded in 1938. It is a public university dedicated to educating students in the state of Morelos. Foreign students are welcome to apply; however admission is limited due to the high demand by in-state students.

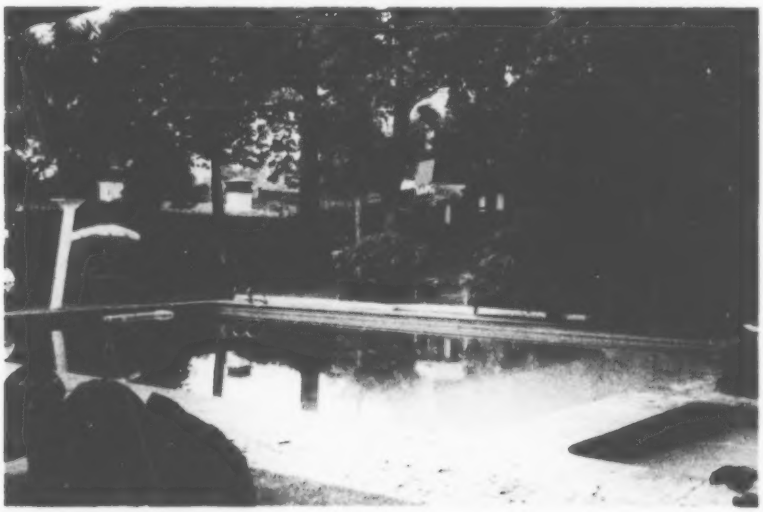
The Campus
The main campus is located in the hills above the center of Cuernavaca. There are several extensions throughout the city. Minivans, city buses, and taxis provide transportation.

Fields of Study
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos offers 27 undergraduate degree programs and 21 graduate programs including specializations. The University's doctoral programs in physics and materials engineering have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
Students have access to computers in each University building.

Library
The library is completely computerized with 46,199 volumes.

Cafeterias
In addition to two small cafeterias serving snacks and lunches, there are a number of food stands.



Accommodations
The University does not offer special housing for students; however, students often stay at Los Belenes which costs about as much as a hotel. Those who study at the Language Center may stay with a Mexican family chosen by the Center for a daily fee.

Calendar
The University generally operates on a semester system; however, several specific programs follow their own academic calendar.

Summer Programs
The University has an off-campus Center for Foreign Students housed in the former residence of one of México's past presidents. The sprawling estate, featuring lovely gardens and a swimming pool, makes for an enjoyable place to study Spanish. For optimum learning, the center restricts the number of students to five per class. Lectures in Spanish on the history and politics of México, field trips to places of interest, and cultural activities complement these language classes. The duration of the course is 15 weeks, however, individual variations permit alternative schedules, beginning with a minimum of two weeks. Tuition costs US$100 per week plus a US$100 registration fee.

For further information, contact: Centro de Lengua, Arte e Historia para Extranjeros, Río Pánuco No. 20, Col. Lomas del Mirador, 62350 Cuernavaca, Morelos, México. Phone: 011-52 (73) 22-3513.

Further information about the University's programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request to or from:

Lic. Cristina Murphy
Relaciones Internacionales
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos
Av. Universidad No. 1001
Col. Chamilpa
62210 Cuernavaca, Mor.

Phone: 011-52-(73)-12-00-55 ext. 162 or 163
Fax: 011-52-(73)-12-00-30

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NAYARIT

The City

Tepic, the capital of the western coastal state of Nayarit, is a small, charming city with many of its colonial structures still standing. A fine example is the city's regional museum which houses an impressive collection of pre-Hispanic artifacts discovered in nearby archaeological sites. The state of Nayarit offers a blend of lush, tropical coastlines and rugged mountainous terrains. Tucked away in the surrounding mountains and canyons are the villages of the Cora and Huichol Indians. Their handicrafts are displayed every Sunday in Tepic's markets. The city's proximity to the archaeological and historical zones of Ixtlan, Sentispac, and Bellavista makes it an ideal base for daytrips.

Institutional Background
The University was founded in 1969, but can trace its origins back to the Instituto de Ciencias y Letras del Estado de Nayarit. In 1975, it was granted autonomy and officially became Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit. The University has grown rapidly, increasing the number of undergraduate and graduate degrees offered.

The Campus
In addition to the campus in Tepic, the University has campuses throughout the state of Nayarit. The Department of Agriculture is located in Jalisco, the School of Veterinary Medicine and Zoology is in Compostela, and the School of Fishery is in Bahía de Matanchén.

Fields of Study
The University offers 20 undergraduate degrees in areas such as veterinary medicine, chemical, electronic, and mechanical engineering, fishery engineering, economy, business, and law. There is one master's program in tropical horticulture and a master's and doctorate program in livestock sciences. The University also offers two specializations.

Computers
Each department has a computer center. A main computer center, with a capacity of 700, is currently under construction. Modern computer equipment and services as well as computer programming courses will be available.

Library
The library contains 9,500 volumes. The system is completely computerized enabling students and faculty to access bibliographic information easily.

Cafeteria
Each department provides cafeteria service.

Calendar
The University operates on a two-semester system. The first semester begins in September and ends in January and the second semester begins in February and ends in June.

Sports
Students may participate in a number of sports including soccer, basketball, baseball, and volleyball.

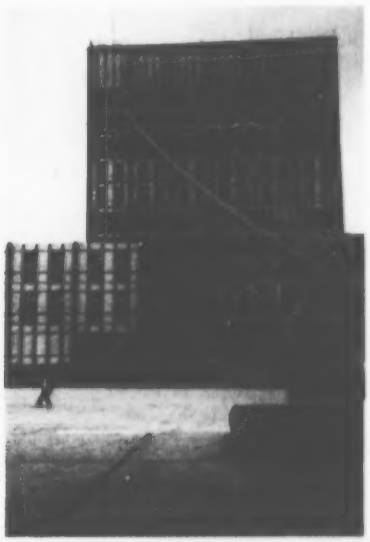
Summer Programs
The University offers a six-week summer program for foreign students. Students enroll in both an intensive Spanish language class and a seminar on Mexican culture. Complementary activities include visits to important cultural and archaeological sites and camping excursions to the mountains or beaches. The approximate cost of the program is US$325 in addition to a US$75 registration fee. For further information about the program, contact: Lic. Antonio Saldaña Salazar, Coordinador del Centro Universitario de Idiomas, Escuela Superior de Turismo, Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit, Ciudad de la Cultura, Tepic, Nayarit, México Phone/Fax: 011-52 (321) 3-02-31.

Something Special
Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit is a relatively young institution with a strong emphasis in engineering and the natural sciences. Located in a region rich in natural resources, the University has created many specialized engineering degrees and is interested in developing new research programs in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, and livestock production.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON

The City

Monterrey, the capital of the state of Nuevo León, is an important industrial, commercial, and banking center. Surrounded by the majestic Sierra Madre mountains, it is the third largest city in Mexico with over two million inhabitants. The city's main square, the Macro Plaza, is one of the largest in the world and features fountains, modern sculptures, a theater, a museum, and an underground shopping mall. The unique and famous *Grutas de Garcia* (Garcia Caves), just a short distance from Monterrey, are considered some of the most beautiful in Mexico and annually attract visitors from around the nation and world.



Culture
Monterrey is home to several interesting museums. The Contemporary Art Museum of Monterrey, known by its Spanish acronym MARCO, is an architecturally outstanding edifice and a fitting forum for modern artistic expression. The Planetary, the Bishop's Palace (Obispado), and the recently opened Mexican History Museum are among some of Monterrey's popular tourist attractions.

Institutional Background
The University began as the Civil College in 1859. Soon after, the Law and Medical Schools were established. In 1933, it became the University of Nuevo León. The school was granted autonomy in 1971 and officially became the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León.

The Campus
The University comprises several campuses in the state of Nuevo León. The main campus, built in the 1950's, is located in San Nicolás de los Garza, N.L., an industrial city adjacent to Monterrey. A metallic structure known as the Torch of Truth, seen from most parts of the campus, and a sculpture located on the esplanade entitled "Encounter With Knowledge" are two of the striking features of UANL's campus. The metro and city buses provide transportation to the campus.

Fields of Study
The University offers 61 undergraduate degree programs and 136 graduate degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: materials engineering, agricultural production sciences, animal production sciences, microbiology and

immunology, geological sciences, forestry sciences, economics, environmental engineering, and social work.

Computers
The University has several modern, well-equipped computer centers. In addition, several leading computer hardware and software manufacturers have agreed to provide the school with cutting edge equipment and programs in return for faculty and student feedback on how the companies are meeting their academic and research needs.

Library
The recently opened main library contains over one million volumes and is computerized with access to national and international databases. A distinctive feature of the library is the specialized information on science and technology which serves not only the University, but the states of Nuevo León, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

Cafeteria
There is a cafeteria in each campus building offering snacks, sandwiches, and hearty lunches at reasonable prices.

Sports
The UANL has an Olympic-size swimming pool, tennis courts, a football stadium, a baseball diamond, and seven gymnasiums. The University has won first place in national competitions in baseball, tennis, karate, soccer, volleyball, and water polo.

Calendar
The University operates a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in August and the second semester begins in February.

Summer Programs
UANL recently established a summer study program offering intensive Spanish courses for foreign students.

Something Special
While academic ties with businesses is a relatively new concept in México, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León is creating links with the business sector in order to gain support for its research programs and to strengthen its science and technology infrastructure.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

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Coordinadora de Intercambio Académico
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León
Noveno Piso
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66451 San Nicolás
de los Garza, Nuevo León

Phone: 011-52-(83)-29-4000
Ext. 5124 or 5125
Fax: 011-52-(83)-76-0471
Email:
Emelchor@CORDSEUANL.MX

INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO Y DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE MONTERREY

Institutional Background
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM or Tec) is one of Mexico's finest private universities. Established in 1943 by a group of Monterrey businessmen, the Tec was created as a training ground for the future entrepreneurs of Mexico. It has grown into a network of 26 campuses throughout the country, with Monterrey's main campus. The campus can be reached by city bus and a metro is currently under construction. The Tec is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) in the United States.

Fields of Study
The University offers 33 undergraduate degree programs in the fields of engineering, computer science, management, humanities, and agriculture. They also offer 30 graduate degree programs.

The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: information systems, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, environmental engineering, electrical engineering, computer engineering, industrial engineering, and computer science.

Computers
The Tec is one of the most advanced universities in the nation in the area of computers and is a pioneer in interactive education by satellite. This state-of-the-art digital system sends image, voice, and computer data simultaneously to all its 26 campuses. Its architecturally avant-garde computer building houses hundreds of Macintosh and IBM computers, 1200 microcomputers, and 100 UNIX workstations available to all students. The Tec is connected to the international networks Bitnet and Internet.

Library
The Tec has a modern, computerized library with 85,000 volumes and 1,500 magazines and journals. It also offers 800 magazines on CD-Rom as well as computer access to national and international databases.

Cafeterias
There are five cafeterias on the Monterrey campus. Two offer snacks and popular fare, while the other three offer Mexican and international style breakfasts and lunches.

Sports
Although physical education is not a requirement for graduation, the Tec offers a complete and extensive sports program. It has intramural basketball, boxing, soccer, judo, aerobics, swimming, water polo, racquetball, softball, volleyball, ping pong, and tennis. Its sports facilities include a gym, tennis and basketball courts, and stadiums for football and soccer. There are also sports clubs for archery, yoga, baseball, mountain climbing, bowling, weight lifting, and fencing.

Language
Although Spanish is the official language, some courses in international business and international relations are offered in English.

Extracurricular Activities
The Tec has its own chamber orchestra and chorus. In addition to photography, chess, and video cassette viewing clubs, the Tec offers classes in singing, dance, guitar, theater, and pantomime.

Accommodations
The Tec's Monterrey campus is one of only three universities in México offering dormitory living. There are separate residence halls for men and

women, with mandatory sign-in sheets for women. The 16 dormitories are equipped with microwave ovens and computer corners and provide such amenities as laundry and maid service.

Calendar
The Tec's undergraduate division operates on a semester system. The first semester begins in August and the second in January. Several graduate programs also run on semesters; however, some programs such as the master's in business follow a quarter system.

Summer Programs
The Tec offers courses in intensive Spanish, business in México, Mexican culture, and hotel and tourism for foreign students at the following seven campuses: Monterrey, Querétaro, Guadalajara, Estado de México, Mazatlán, Colima, and Cuernavaca. They also offer work internships with a Mexican hotel, travel agency, or ecotourism project. Three day orientation programs, offered by the University, provide practical information about getting around the city and school.

Something Special
The Tec has developed a unique entrepreneur program. The goal is to encourage the empresarial spirit of its students by offering a combination of business courses with an emphasis on innovation and creativity. Students are guided from the conception of a new product or service to the production and marketing of it. Several outstanding student concepts have been turned into reality with the financial backing of Monterrey's business community.

UNIVERSIDAD DE MONTERREY

Institutional Background
In 1969 several religious groups, businessmen, professionals, and educators decided to create an institution of higher education that would integrate Christian values with a secular education. The school was located in various buildings throughout the city until 1985 when it moved to its present campus.

The Campus
Universidad de Monterrey is currently in the process of expansion, having already constructed nine buildings in ten years. The modern campus is surrounded by majestic blue mountains and can be reached by both campus and city buses. In its three levels of study, the university has an approximate student population of 7,000 and a teacher population of 591. UDEM places a strong emphasis on humanism and internationalism, the latter reflected in the fact that all students are required to attain at least a 500 on the TOEFL.

Fields of Study
The University offers general undergraduate programs, technical undergraduate programs, 18 professional careers, 8 master's degree programs with specializations in administration, administration of international trade, administration of integral quality, education, jurisprudence, organizational development, humanities, and architecture. The University also offers 5 medical specializations.

Computers
UDEM has four mainframes, 306 Macintosh computers, and 213 PC's used for administrative and academic purposes. The entire system is connected to Internet. The services available to students include ftp, remote login, e-mail, discussion list, Mosaic, Gopher, and library system. The University also has a well-equipped Audio-Visual Communication Center.

Library
The modern new library houses 74,000 volumes, 2,400 periodical publications, and 7,096 maps and is completely computerized. There are 42 databases on CD-Rom available, plus access to hundreds of other databases via Dialog.

Cafeteria
Both a cafeteria and a restaurant will be available once the student center, currently under construction, is completed.

Sports
The sports complex offers basketball, tennis, soccer, karate, swimming, volleyball, and weight lifting.

Summer Programs
UDEM's summer school program combines the intensive study of Spanish with courses in cultural awareness and comprehension. The program runs from early June through the end of July. Students are expected to carry a minimum of six credits including three credits in Spanish. Other courses offered include a seminar in Mexican commerce, general history of México, workshops in Mexican ceramics and textile art, and Mexican literature. Field trips to local factories, companies, museums, and parks are offered on Fridays while short trips to nearby tourist sites are scheduled on Saturdays.

A program coordinator is available to provide bilingual assistance to students for any difficulties they may encounter in the classroom, in their accommodations, or in living abroad. Students stay in family style rooming houses. The cost of the program ranges from US$1,500 to $2,000 depending on the number of credits taken. In order to participate in this program, students must be at least 18 years old, have completed their freshman year in a U.S. college, and be in good academic standing with a minimum of a 2.0 GPA on a 4.0 scale.

Something Special
Because of the international outlook at UDEM, several degree programs offer courses in English including international studies, architecture, and international marketing at the undergraduate level and administration at the master's level.

Further information about the University, its programs, admission and enrollment procedures is available on request by writing to:

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Internet:
mgaytan@mail.udem.edu.mx

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA BENITO JUAREZ DE OAXACA

The City

Founded in 1529 by Hernan Cortes, Oaxaca has preserved much of its colonial setting and architecture; however, since most of the inhabitants of the villages which dot the valley of Oaxaca and surrounding countryside are descendants of the ancient Zapotec and Mixtec peoples, the atmosphere and culture of the area are distinctly indigenous. The Zocalo, in the heart of the city, is one of the most beautiful plazas in Mexico and has been designated a cultural patrimony of humanity by UNESCO. The sidewalk cafes which surround it are great for crowd watching and relaxing.

Located 325 miles south of México City at an altitude of 5,070 feet, Oaxaca boasts year-long sunny weather and blue skies. The city is also in proximity to several important archaeological zones and interesting villages featuring markets, handicrafts, special *fiestas*, and 16th and 17th century buildings. Monte Albán, one of the most important archaeological sites in México, is located only 10 kilometers west of the city on an artificially flattened mountaintop. Other famous archaeological zones near Oaxaca City include Mitla, Yagul, and Dainzú.

The Culture

The state of Oaxaca has the largest Indian population in México. Indigenous groups such as the Mixtecs, Mazatecs, Triques, and Zapotecs live much as their ancestors did; their languages and customs have changed little through the centuries. Expressions of this strong cultural identity are found in Oaxaca's wide variety of beautiful and original festivals, art, and handicrafts. The region has given birth to such famous artists as Rufino Tamayo and Francisco Toledo and is world-renowned for its beautiful woolen rugs, unique black pottery, hand-embroidered blouses, and brightly painted wooden animals (known as *alebrijes*). Perhaps the most famous of Oaxaca's many festivals is the *Guelaguetza* (Mondays of the Hill), celebrated the last two Mondays in July.

Institutional Background

The Universidad Autónoma Benito Juárez de Oaxaca was founded in 1955. The University has 12,975 undergraduate students and 345 students enrolled at the graduate level. The principal schools and research centers of the University are located in various buildings throughout the city.

Fields of Study

Oaxaca is an excellent location to study colonial history, art, art history, archaeology, ecology, culture and ethnicity, and Spanish and indigenous languages. The master's degree in sociology has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Library/Computers
The library contains 45,514 volumes. Information can be accessed by title, author, and subject via a computerized search system.

Accommodations
For students who wish to practice their Spanish outside the classroom, the University's Language Center provides a room and board service with a Mexican family. Private rooms with 3 meals a day cost approximately US$500 per month.

Calendar
The University's Law and Medical Schools are based on an annual calendar which begins in September and ends in June. The other schools and centers follow a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in September and ends in February, and the second semester begins in March and ends in August.

Summer Programs
The University's Language Center (Centro de Idiomas) is located 5 blocks south of the Zócalo. The Center, which has agreements with ten U.S. universities, offers a Spanish language program for foreign students which operates on a year-round basis. New students are accepted at the beginning of each month. Courses are offered in such subjects as Spanish, Mexican and Latin American literature, archaeology, anthropology, history, and art. The Center also offers special Zapotec language courses. Upon successful completion of the courses, participants receive a transcript signed by the Director of the Language Center and a diploma signed by the President of the University.

Something Special
One of the most interesting graduate-level programs is the newly-developed master's in sociology with a focus on regional development. Three of the professors involved in the program are former Fulbright scholars who have received their graduate degrees in the U.S.

BENEMERITA UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE PUEBLA

The City

The large state of Puebla, bordered by the majestic volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, is a rich agricultural region noted for its natural beauty. The state's capital and largest city, Puebla, was founded in 1532 by the Spanish as a strategic stopover between México City and the port of Veracruz. Today, this colonial city is famous worldwide for its pottery (*talavera*) and beautiful handmade tiles which decorate many of the city's homes, churches, fountains, and government buildings.

Institutional Background
The school was established by the Jesuits in 1578. When the Jesuits were expelled from México in 1767, several schools joined together to form the Carolino College. In 1825, it became the College of the State. During the French invasion of the 1860's, the school became the Imperial College of the Holy Spirit. In 1937, it became Universidad de Puebla and, in 1991, the school officially became the Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla.

The Campus
The original BUAP campus, known as the Carolino, is a beautiful 18th century architectural gem. The University Museum is a typical example of the Baroque style found in Puebla. The University comprises a series of institutes, centers, and school buildings located throughout the city. City buses and taxis provide transportation.

Fields of Study
The University offers 38 undergraduate degree and 29 graduate degree programs. The following graduate programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: computing, mathematics, microbiology, linguistics, architecture, optoelectronics, physiology, sociology, history, and chemistry.

Computers
The University has 1,650 computers for academic use. Connections to national and international networks enable professors and students to consult libraries and databases throughout the country and world.

Library
The recently computerized library contains approximately 145,000 volumes, 300 magazines, and 55 newspapers.

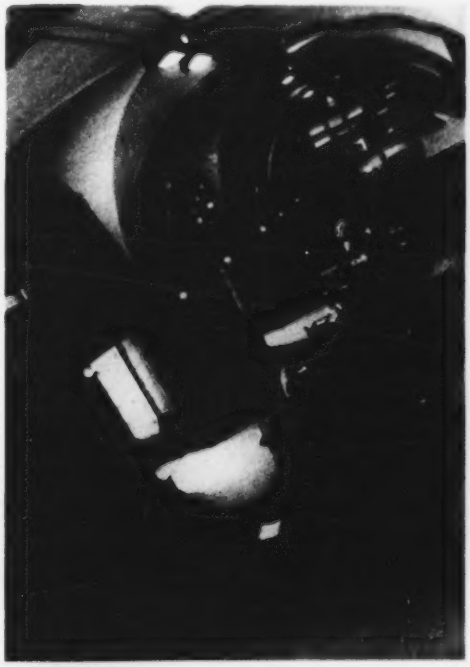
Sports
BUAP has a sports complex with running and cycling tracks, soccer and football fields, a baseball diamond, a professional volleyball court, basketball courts, and an Olympic-size swimming pool. It also offers aerobics, weight lifting, fencing, table tennis, and boxing.

Accommodations
Students are placed with Mexican families. The cost of living with the family is US$15 a day, including two meals. If preferred, a hotel stay can also be arranged. Tuition for a four-week session is US$500.

Calendar
The academic year runs from mid-August until mid-June.

Summer Programs
The summer school offers a flexible program designed to meet the needs of several groups. There are two sessions as well as weekly mini-sessions available. The mini-courses start each Monday, with a maximum of ten students in a class. The instructors, all faculty members of the University of Puebla, are native Spanish speakers trained in the latest language acquisition techniques. The month long sessions, one in July and the other in August, are designed for those interested in Spanish for business or medical purposes. Visits to places of business and industry as well as to clinics and hospitals are an important part of the program.

The School of Applied Linguistics for Teachers of Spanish and Bilingual Education offers courses in methods of teaching culture, literature, Mexican history, politics,geography, and U.S.-Mexican relations. Classes are available in English and Spanish. Teachers enrolled in this program also have the opportunity to take afternoon workshops in painting and ceramics given by accomplished artists in their own studios.



Something Special
The University's master's program in Mexican literature focuses on such aspects as ethnography and colonial literature and may be of interest to visiting researchers and professors.

UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS AMERICAS-PUEBLA

The City

Universidad de las Americas-Puebla is actually located in the small colonial town of Cholula, about a ten minute drive from Puebla. Cholula was one of the most important pre-Hispanic religious and commercial centers in the Americas and is the site of the renowned Tepanapa pyramid - in its apogee the largest in the world. The Santuario de los Remedios Church was built on top of this impressive pyramid and continues in active use today. Legend has it that there are 365 churches in Cholula, one for every day of the year.

Institutional Background
The Universidad de las Américas-Puebla was originally an offshoot of the University of the Américas in México City. The Puebla campus was opened in 1970 on the grounds of an ex-hacienda. The University is accredited in the United States by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS). U.S. students wishing to study for a semester or a year at UDLA are guaranteed that the credits earned there will be recognized by any institution of higher learning in the United States which accepts the SACS certification.

Campus
The campus occupies 175 elegantly landscaped acres with views of the snow-capped mountains. Beautiful Mexican colonial buildings constructed on the site of the former hacienda create the illusion of a U.S. style campus with everything from dormitories to a duck pond. The new William Jenkins Humanities Building includes dance and music facilities and an outdoor theater and forum.

Fields of Study
UDLA offers 38 undergraduate degree programs and 13 masters degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: economics, anthropology, U.S. studies, food sciences, systems engineering, and industrial engineering. Since the University has one of the best student-full time faculty ratios in the country, strong emphasis is given to research activities within the undergraduate program.

Computers
UDLA-Puebla is constantly updating its computer technology. It has more than 800 microcomputers which are part of national and international networks. Connections to more than 500 universities and research centers around the world plus access to electronic journals and e-mail make it one of the most up-to-date computer facilities in the Mexican university system.

Library
The school has a modern library with 392,000 volumes, among which is the Porfirio Díaz collection and other rare volumes. In addition, there are 1,825 specialized journals in all disciplines. Exchange programs with major libraries and computer access to Mexican and international data banks supplement the library services.

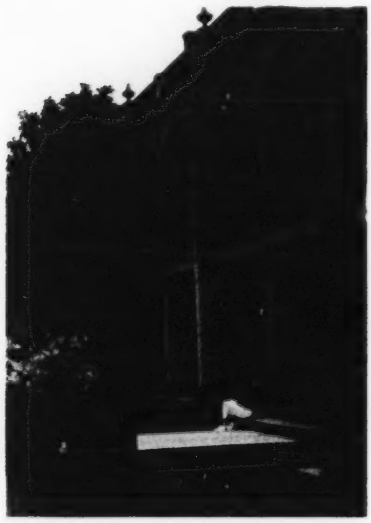
Cafeterias
There are two cafeterias, two dining halls, and a cafe with outdoor tables.

Sports
There are playing fields, tennis courts, a swimming pool, and two gymnasia on campus, one for aerobics and weight lifting. Sports activities include indoor and outdoor soccer, football, basketball, volleyball, baseball, martial arts, fencing, and cycling.

Extracurricular Activities
The University has two dance companies, a debate team, a choral ensemble, and a theater company. In addition to a wide variety of workshops, UDLA offers classes in guitar, public speaking, sculpture, painting, creative writing, and flamenco and folkloric dance.

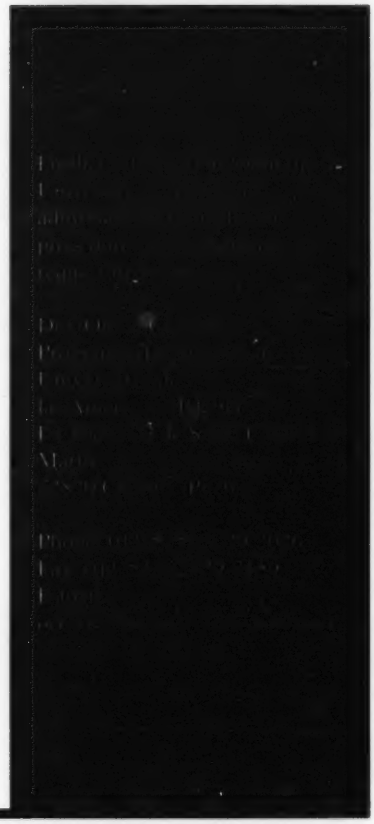
Accommodations
UDLA has three dormitory complexes able to accommodate 1,200 students. Two of the residence halls offer double rooms with 8 students per suite. The third is for women only with private rooms and shared bath, living room, and kitchen facilities. Foreign students are placed with Mexican roommates so that they may get to know the people and the country in an easy, informal way. There is a sign-in procedure for women. All rooms include telephone jacks for private telephones as well as computer outlets connected to Internet.

Calendar
The University runs a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in January and ends in May, and the second semester begins in August and ends in December.



Summer Programs
The University offers intensive Spanish classes at beginner, intermediate, and advanced levels. Depending upon the level, students can take courses in Mexican culture, literature, and business practices in addition to their language classes. The summer session runs from the end of May through the end of July. All students admitted through the Office of International Programs must provide a notarized copy of their birth certificate or the identification page of their passport, an official college transcript with university seal, and an official UDLA admission form to be completed upon arrival.

Something Special
In the context of regional economic integration, UDLA has established new courses on the North American Free Trade Agreement, international negotiations, and international business.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE QUERETARO

The City

Founded in [illegible] by the Spanish, Querétaro has a rich architectural and historical heritage. The capital city, dotted with baroque churches, former convents, and colonial mansions, played an important role in Mexico's struggle for independence. Located 135 miles north of Mexico City, Queretaro is a thriving industrial center and home to several multinational corporations.

Institutional Background
In 1625, the College of St. Ignatius of Loyola was founded. By 1869, the school merged with the Civil College of Querétaro. Almost a century later, in 1951, the schools became the University of Querétaro. Seven years later, the University was granted autonomy and officially became Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro.

The Campus
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro's main campus is in Querétaro. The facilities include classrooms, laboratories, computer centers, a library, and a multipurpose conference building. The University's original building, a beautiful colonial structure, is used for such programs as the master's in anthropology and history. The campus is situated at the foot of the Hill of the Bells, the site of the 1867 execution of Archduke Maximillian of Hapsburg, Emperor of México. Another campus is located in San Juan del Río and a new campus on the outskirts of Querétaro, which will feature a research center for health sciences and nutrition, is currently under construction.

Fields of Study
The University offers 31 undergraduate degree programs, 20 master's degrees, 4 doctorates, 10 specializations in such areas as psychology, medicine, law, business administration, engineering, chemistry, biological sciences, fine arts, and languages. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: systems in transportation engineering, food sciences, and educational psychology.

Computers
Students have access to modern, fully-equipped computer centers. They must pay a small fee for their use at the beginning of each semester. The systems are connected to the Internet.

Library
The library contains 87,549 volumes, 563 magazines, and 42 databases on CD-Rom. With computer connections, students have access to information from both national and international databases.

Cafeteria
Each department has a cafeteria offering everything from snacks to full meals at affordable prices.

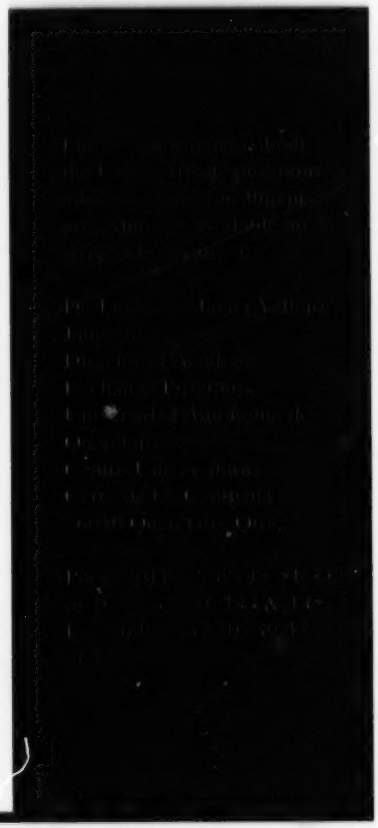
Accommodations
The University can arrange accommodations with Mexican families for approximately US$270 per month including two meals per day.

Sports/ Extracurricular Activities
There is an extensive intramural athletic program and the University will begin construction on a multifunctional sports arena. A number of courses in theater, dance, art, film, and culture are open to the general public through the University's Extension Program.

Calendar
The school operates on a two-semester system. The first semester begins in July and ends in November and the second semester begins in January and ends in June.

Summer & Winter Programs
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro offers summer and winter programs for foreign students. Not all classes are taught in Spanish. Students may take courses in the areas of pre-Hispanic culture, Mexican culture, Mexican muralists, Maya civilization, geography, environmental issues, and three levels of intensive Spanish. Other courses include an Introduction to Mesoamerican Prehistory, the Civilization of the Aztecs, the Novel of the Mexican Revolution, NAFTA, and the Mexican Revolution. Spanish courses and those on Mexican civilization and literature are available during the summer from mid-June to mid-July, and in winter from early November to early December. International students may also take advantage of the university-sponsored orientation programs for information about the city, accommodations, and student and cultural activities.

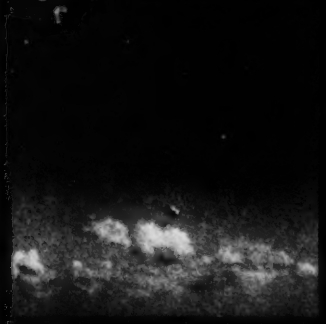
Something Special
Querétaro has long served as one of México's primary industrial poles. Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro has responded by maintaining strong ties with the business sector and creating cost-sharing programs with several of the region's private industries. These agreements include joint research projects, internships, and social services. In addition, the University coordinates various business and ecological conferences throughout the year with private industries and research centers. A new master's degree in ecology will be available in the Fall of 1995.

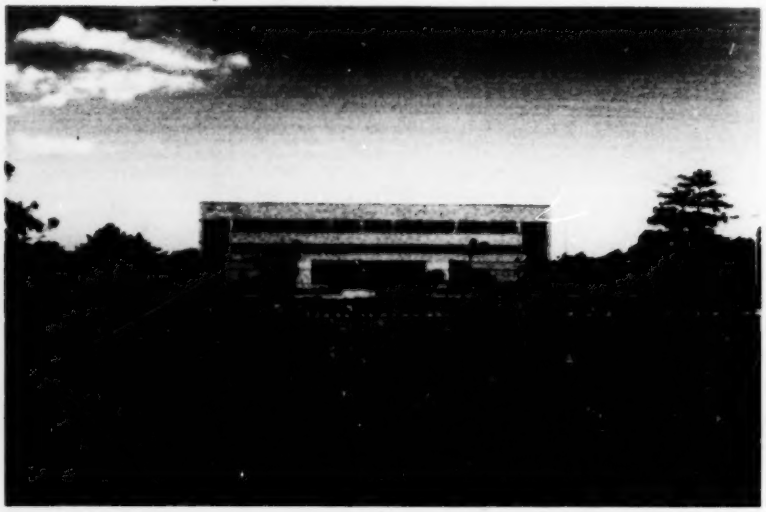


UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE QUINTANA ROO

The City

The capital of the state of Quintana Roo, Chetumal is home to the university that bears the state's name. Located on the border of Belize, Chetumal is a small city with a population of about 130,000. Nestled in between tropical rain forests to the west and the Caribbean to the east, the city has a very relaxed air about it. Students can take advantage of the city's unique location and enjoy the nearby Caribbean beaches as well as the numerous archaeological sites in the region.



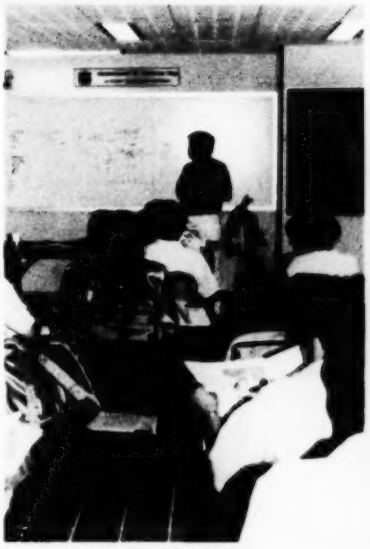


Institutional Background
After Quintana Roo became a state in 1974, its citizens began to pressure the Mexican government for easier access to higher education. The result of their efforts was the founding of Universidad de Quintana Roo, which opened in 1992. Although a relatively young institution, the University has grown rapidly and currently boasts an undergraduate enrollment of 810 students. Classes are small, allowing for individual attention. A unique and distinguishing feature of Universidad de Quintana Roo is its educational policy reserving the first three semesters for general studies and the last seven for studies pertaining to a specific major.

The Campus
Universidad de Quintana Roo's beautiful, spacious campus is a complex of well-equipped white buildings with red-tiled roofs overlooking the crystal blue waters of Chetumal Bay. The buildings are an interesting blend of traditional Maya, Caribbean, and colonial architecture. The University's library was recently completed and the construction of a new classroom building will begin soon.

Fields of Study
The University offers 8 undergraduate degrees in the areas of economics and finance, commerce, law, international relations, modern languages, environmental engineering, energy conservation, and anthropology.

Computers
Two computer centers are located on the University's campus, housing a total of over 80 terminals. The student-computer ratio is 10 to 1. The system will be connected to the Internet by September 1995.



Library
The recently opened library contains over 17,000 volumes. Specific books can be easily located using the computerized card catalogue. The library will soon house more computer terminals for student use. A Foreign Language Learning Center is also currently under construction.

Cafeterias
There are no cafeterias located on campus; however, the University will begin construction on a cafeteria. The University is close to several restaurants serving local and international cuisine at affordable prices.

Sports
Student athletes can participate in any one of the six varsity and club sports on campus. Swimming, volleyball, basketball, baseball, and Tae Kwon Do teams participate on the regional and national levels, and a soccer club participates in local matches.

Extracurricular Activities
The University offers a variety of artistic and cultural activities.

Calendar
The University operates on a two-semester system. The first semester begins in August and ends in December and the second semester begins in January and ends in May. The University offers a number of intensive summer classes.

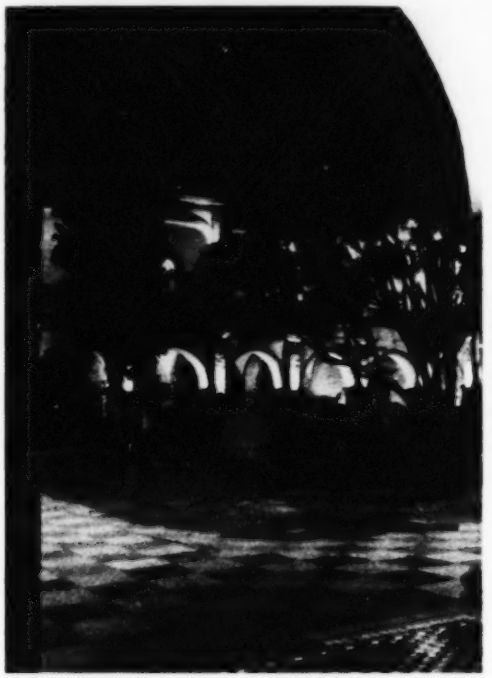
Something Special
Universidad de Quintana Roo's proximity to some of the most important Maya ruins makes it an ideal base for anthropologists and archaeologists who want to conduct research in the area. The ancient Maya village of Tulum, located approximately 150 miles north of Chetumal, is one of the few Maya cities bordering the sea. Perched on a cliff, Tulum offers breathtaking views of the Caribbean. Other ruins in and around the state of Quintana Roo include Cobá, Chichén Itzá, and Uxmal.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE SAN LUIS POTOSI

The City

The beautiful state of San Luis Potosí features rich, verdant landscapes, tropical jungle waterfalls, hidden villages, and sprawling Sunday markets. Situated in the San Luis Valley, the charming colonial city and state capital, San Luis Potosí, is a maze of narrow streets lined with ornately carved pink stone buildings and baroque churches. Among the most exquisite are the Temple of San Francisco and the Chapel of Aranzazu located in the center of the city. It is said that from certain vantage points, it is possible to admire the pinnacles of these churches all at once.

Institutional Background
Founded in 1624 by the Jesuits, the school gradually expanded until the Jesuits were forced to leave the city in 1767. The school then served as military headquarters until 1826 when it became the Guadalupano Josefino Institute. In 1915, the Institute closed its doors during the Revolution and reopened in 1917 as a university. In 1923, it was officially named Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí. The University's primary areas of research are in the fields of medicine, engineering, and physics.



The Campus
The main building skirts the center of the city and is a lovely colonial structure. The Medical School, Law School and other buildings comprising the University are located throughout the city.

Fields of Study
The University offers 39 undergraduate degree programs in such areas as physics, chemistry, pharmacology, engineering, law, and medicine. There are also 41 graduate degree programs in the areas of law, medicine, psychiatry, engineering, and biomedical sciences. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: chemical engineering, biomedical sciences, physics, and electrical engineering.

Computers
Students have access to computer centers located in every school building. The terminals are connected to the Internet enabling students and faculty to access information from around the country and world.

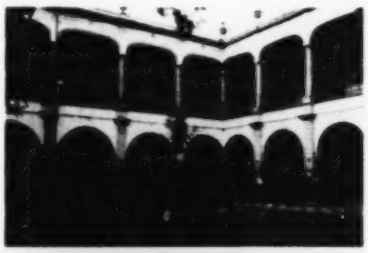
Library
There are 113,080 volumes and 2,581 publications. The University has already computerized the specialized Biomedical Library and is in the process of computerizing the rest of the library system.

Cafeteria
There is a cafeteria in each building offering hot meals and snacks at affordable prices.

Sports
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí offers basketball, volleyball, and Olympic wrestling for both men and women. It also has soccer, football, gymnastics, karate, Tae Kwon Do, swimming, and chess.

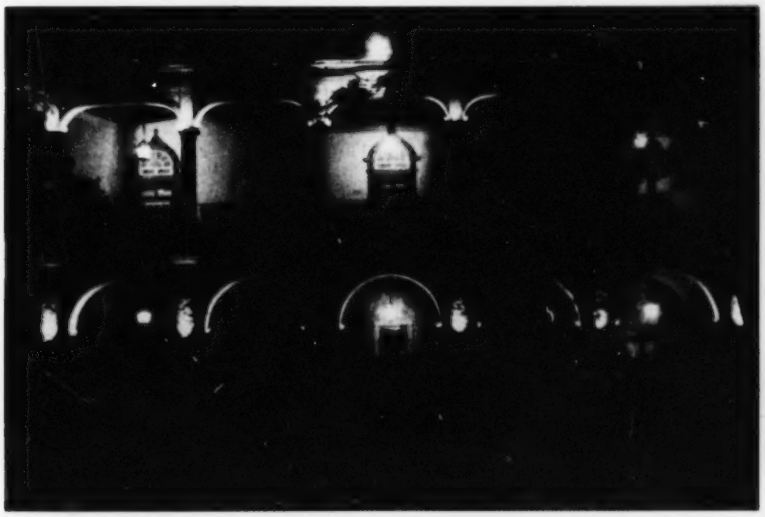
Extracurricular Activities
The University offers workshops in guitar and piano, painting and drawing, flamenco and classical dance, declamation and oratory, literary analysis, and theater and chorus.

Calendar
The University follows the two-semester system. The first semester begins in August and ends in December and the second semester begins in January and ends in July.



Summer Programs
Although the University does not have a summer school designed for foreign students, it does offer language courses in Spanish, German, French, and Italian which are open to international students. Universidad de San Luis Potosí welcomes academic and cultural exchanges with other countries and would be willing to create special programs for foreign students upon request.

Something Special
One of Universidad de San Luis Potosí's principal research strengths is in the area of the medical and health sciences. Students at the University are entitled to a general health examination, eye and dental care, and psychological and psychiatric attention through the University's medical school. Professors and medical students work in a nearby public hospital providing medical assistance to indigent patients.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE SINALOA

The City

Mazatlan is a port city built on a peninsula which gently juts out into the Pacific Ocean. Its string of beaches, featuring clean white sand and a sea of myriad shades of blue, make this "Pearl of the Pacific" a very popular resort area. In the center of the city, "Old Mazatlan", stands the newly renovated Angela Peralta Theater.

From the hills which dominate the landscape, one is rewarded with breathtaking views of the city including the old lighthouse which, at 505 feet above sea level, is the second highest natural lighthouse in the world after Gibraltar. Mazatlan offers superb fishing, especially marlin and sailfish. Surfing, sailing, scuba diving, and water-skiing are also popular sports.

Institutional Background
The University was founded in the Port of Mazatlán as the Rosales School in 1873. A year later, it moved to Culiacán and adopted the name of the National Rosales College. Between 1918 and 1941, the school underwent several name changes. In 1965, it officially became Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa.

The Campus
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa consists of several campuses. In addition to the main branches in Culiacán and Mazatlán, the University has other branches throughout the state.

Fields of Study
There are 31 undergraduate degree programs and 11 graduate degree programs. The University's master's programs in food technology and education sciences have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
The University is in the process of expanding its computer facilities. In addition to a main computer center, each department has its own computer center. One is decorated with a beautiful mural depicting the role of technology in scientific exploration.

Library
The library contains over 92,000 volumes and features a computerized card catalogue enabling students to access information easily.

Cafeteria
There is a university dining hall offering hearty meals at affordable prices.

Sports
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa was the site of the Fifth Regional Higher Education Athletics Tournament where it won several awards. Basketball, baseball, and soccer are offered as well as karate, Tae Kwon Do, boxing, and cycling.

Extracurricular Activities
Students may participate in theater, dance, and painting. The University has a radio station which transmits news, commentary, and music.

Calendar
The academic year begins in early September and ends in June.

Summer Programs
A four-week intensive Spanish course for foreign students is available at the Language Center in Mazatlán. For further information, contact: Ms. María Reynoso Phone/Fax: 011-52 (69) 82-55-98.

Something Special
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa at Mazatlán offers a five year program in marine biology at its School of Ocean Sciences. The objective is to prepare students in the scientific evaluation of marine life and to use this knowledge toward the socioeconomic benefit of the region. The school, built next to the ocean, is an ideal place to conduct research.

UNIVERSIDAD DE SONORA

The City

Hermosillo, an industrial boomtown named for one of the leaders in Mexico's War for Independence, is the capital and largest city of the state of Sonora. Many of the city's well-preserved colonial structures are located on the palm and orange tree lined streets. The recently renovated cathedral lies on the city's main square, Plaza Zaragoza. Opposite the cathedral stands the Government Palace, an exquisite building featuring Moorish arches, a courtyard, and murals depicting the history of the state of Sonora.

Hermosillo boasts year-round hot and dry temperatures. A pleasant and popular retreat is the bay of Bahía Kino, located just a short distance from the city. The white beaches and rugged coastline of this small fishing village annually attract visitors from around the nation and the world.

Institutional Background
Universidad de Sonora was established in 1942. In addition to the campus in Hermosillo, there are branches in Caborca, Santa Ana, and Navojoa.

The Campus
Inside the University's main building on the Hermosillo campus is a tile-trimmed

staircase leading to beautiful panels of stained glass. Colorful murals decorate several of the school's buildings.

Fields of Study
The University offers 22 undergraduate degree programs and 12 graduate degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: physics, horticulture, and psychology.

Computers
The computer center has approximately 500 IBM PC's and 4 Macintosh computers. They are connected to national and international networks via satellite.

Library
In addition to its central library, the University has 14 subject-specific libraries. The complex contains 48,294 volumes and is hooked up to national and international databanks via satellite. The library also has CD-Roms including Compendex (which covers engineering, technology, computers and physics), Eric the education database, and Medline.

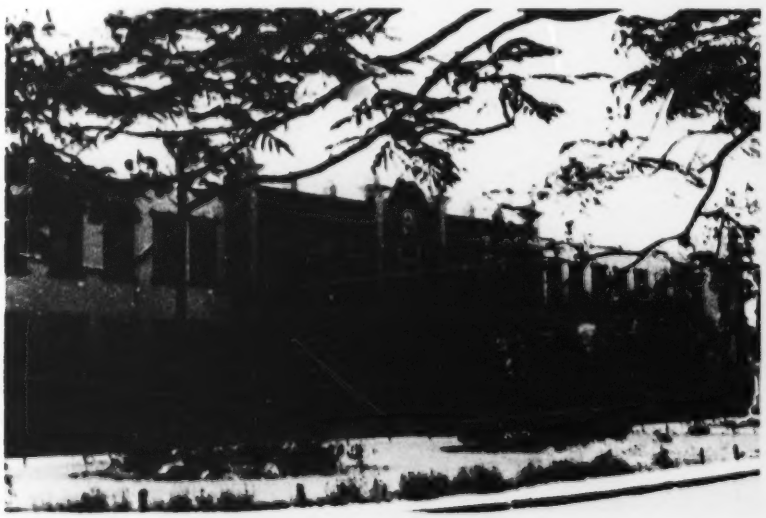
Cafeteria
The University has a dining hall offering snacks and lunches at reasonable prices.

Sports
A number of sports are offered including basketball, baseball, volleyball, softball, aerobics, swimming, weight lifting, and chess.

Extracurricular Activities
Students may take courses in dramatic arts, music, singing, painting, sculpture, and gymnastics.

Summer Programs
There is currently no summer school session for foreign students; however, the University has established academic ties with several U.S. universities.

Something Special
In addition to strong business ties between the two border states of Sonora and Arizona, Universidad de Sonora has maintained an active academic relationship with the University of Arizona. The two institutions have conducted joint research on border issues including the impact of NAFTA, regional economies of border towns, migration, sociocultural identity, and the environment.



UNIVERSIDAD JUAREZ AUTONOMA DE TABASCO

The City

Villahermosa is the fast-paced capital city of Tabasco. Modern shopping centers, luxury hotels, libraries, and museums serve this city of over half a million residents. Despite economic growth, Villahermosa has preserved much of its natural beauty. The city surrounds three large lakes, and the University looks out over the largest and most beautiful of these, the "Lake of Illusions." The state of Tabasco boasts year-round tropical climates, with rainforest and wetlands ecology.

Culture

Tabasco was the heart of the Olmec culture, perhaps the most influential of México's ancient civilizations. The massive stone heads which were part of the Olmec religion are a symbol of the area, and are preserved in an archeological park in Villahermosa. Tabasco's most important Maya ruins, Comalcalco, are one hour by car. The more famous Palenque ruins in Chiapas are just two hours from the city.

Institutional Background
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco was founded in 1958, as an expansion of the older Juárez Institute, which dated back to 1857. It was granted autonomy in 1960, and its growth has matched the phenomenal growth of the regional economy. UJAT is the largest university in Tabasco, and one of the most important in the southeast region of México.

The Campus
The University comprises 6 campuses, including a "ranch" campus for veterinary sciences, fish breeding, and agricultural studies.

Fields of Study
UJAT offers 33 undergraduate degrees to 16,500 students in such areas as economy, business administration, health science, social science, humanities, agricultural studies, veterinary sciences, computer systems, physics, art and education, engineering, and environmental studies. There are 350 students in graduate programs in the areas of hydraulics, business administration, medical science, and environmental studies. In addition, there are 3,500 students in the Center of Languages, Arts, and Sports.

Computers
Two main computer centers and other technical facilities offer 800 state-of-the-art workstations with access to the Internet.

Library
The library on the main campus has approximately 44,000 volumes. It is one of the first in the southeast region of México to be equipped with an on-line access system, enabling students and researchers to track down library materials nationally and internationally. The audio-visual resources of the University are extensive, and UJAT has won national awards for its video productions.

Accommodations
The University does not have student housing; however, accommodations in apartments or with families can be arranged. The University estimates a cost of US$500 per month for room and board in the city of Villahermosa.

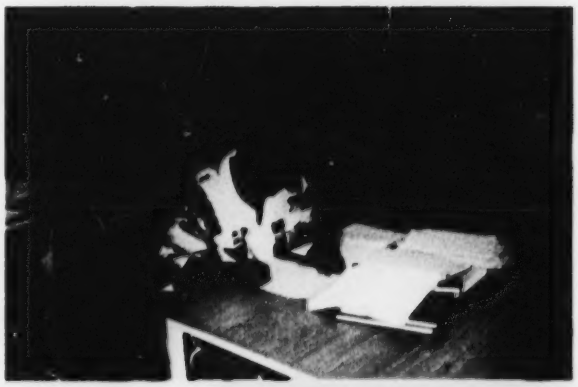
Calendar
Applications to the University are reviewed in early July for entrance in August. The academic year begins in September and ends in July. Students may be required to take the University's entrance exam, given in July, and have their academic records reviewed by the Ministry of Public Education (SEP) in México City.

Summer Programs
The University offers three summer programs to foreign students: Basic Spanish, the history of the Castillean language, and the history of Mexican culture from pre-Hispanic to modern times. Classes, which are taught in Spanish, are four weeks and run from mid-July to mid-August. Students

interested in the summer program should contact: Lic. Efraín Pérez Cruz, Director of the Education and Arts Division, Avenida Universidad S/N Zona de la Cultura 86020 Villahermosa, Tabasco, México. Phones: 011-52 (93) 14-2399 and 12-6480 Fax: 011-52 (93) 12-16-37

Something Special

The wetlands ecology that characterizes the coastal state of Tabasco offers at least two unique research opportunities. First, the natural ecology of the area, combined with the extensive oil-production which is the foundation of the regional economy, provide opportunities for the study of



developmental issues and ecological preservation. In addition, the combination of a tropical climate and wetlands makes Tabasco an important place to study tropical diseases. The University has responded by developing field work research programs in tropical diseases and a new master's program in environmental engineering.

An important resource for the study of the environment is the Center of Investigation for the Conservation of Endangered Species, which has its own campus separate from the other main campuses.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE TAMAULIPAS

The City

Tampico, in the state of Tamaulipas, is situated where the Panuco River meets the Gulf of Mexico. Once a boomtown during the heyday of the oil industry in the early 1900's, it is now a bustling port and oil refinery. Nearby Miramar Beach provides a welcome getaway for students.

The Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology and History of Tamaulipas offers a sweeping view of life from pre-Hispanic times through the period of Spanish Colonialization, the struggle for independence, and the Mexican Revolution of 1910. This historical panorama is represented by documents, photographs, maps, and personal items of outstanding personalities in Mexico's history.

Institutional Background
In 1956, the Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas was officially established.

The Campus
The Tampico campus in the south, the Nuevo Laredo campus in the north, and the Ciudad Victoria campus in the center of the state of Tamaulipas comprise the three campuses of Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas. City buses provide quick and easy transportation.

Fields of Study
The University offers 47 undergraduate degree programs and 24 graduate degree programs in such areas as medicine, law, engineering, business administration, chemistry, and agroindustrial economics. The University's master's degrees in agricultural sciences and tropical animal breeding and the doctoral degree in agricultural sciences have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
There are computers, which are connected to Internet, available to students in every building.

Library
There is no main library but rather various subject-specific libraries. A central library is in the development stages. Currently, students can access information from the library using the intercampus electronic system.

Cafeteria
There are several cafeterias offering everything from snacks to complete lunches.

Sports
The University has recently completed a multi-functional gymnasium which is the largest in the state. Students may participate in a variety of athletic activities including karate and judo. The school has a swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball courts, and a soccer field.

Extracurricular Activities
The University offers workshops in painting, dance, and theater. The *Rondalla*, a popular music group, and the University folkloric ballet are the more traditional student performance groups.

Accommodations
There are bed and breakfast types of accommodations near the central campus in Ciudad Victoria. These *pensiones*, a long standing tradition in the city, house students from the smaller cities of the state and are open to foreign students. Prices for a shared room usually range from US$100 to $150 a month.

Calendar
The University's two-semester academic year runs from January until May and from August until December. The annual system begins in January and ends in December.

Summer Programs
The University offers a summer program of intensive English and Spanish classes at the Ciudad Victoria campus.

Something Special
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas is planning to establish a trilateral doctorate in higher education. To be recognized by Canada and the United States, as well as by México, the program will focus on the methods and distinct styles that characterize each nation's system of education.

As part of their strategic planning, UAT has established "Centers for Excellence" on both the Ciudad Victoria and Tampico campuses. These Centers have sponsored two conferences on reengineering and the use of multimedia in higher education. The facilities are equipped with teleconference teaching programs for faculty members as well as language learning laboratories. Several Spanish courses for foreign students, which have been developed with UNAM, are also offered.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE TLAXCALA

The City

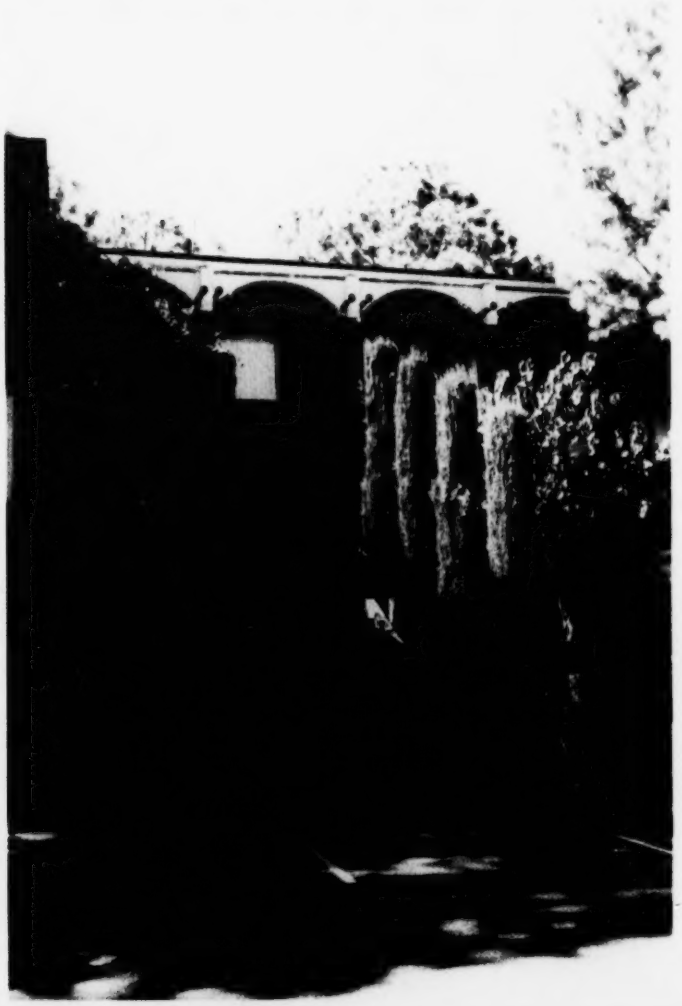
The small state of Tlaxcala, nestled in between the states of Hidalgo and Puebla, offers ruggedly beautiful landscapes of mountains, pine forests, and La Malinche volcano.

The state capital, Tlaxcala, is a charming city of cobble stoned streets and well-preserved colonial architecture. A unique artisans museum, located in the city, houses an extensive collection of handwoven articles, including woolen jerseys, rugs, embroidered tablecloths, shawls (*rebozos*), and *sarapes*.

The archaeological zone of Cacaxtla, whose pre-Hispanic murals annually attract national and international visitors, is easily accessible from the city.

Institutional Background
Five major schools in the state of Tlaxcala including the Schools of Medicine, Law, and Business joined forces in 1976 to form Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala. The University has continued to expand by creating more schools and increasing the number of degrees offered; however, it is still relatively small and boasts a good student-faculty ratio.

The Campus
Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala comprises seven campuses. Three are located in the capital city of Tlaxcala while the others are in Apizaco, Ixtacuixtla, Xalpatlahuaya, and Panotla. All campuses are accessible by city bus and taxi.



Fields of Study
The University offers 23 undergraduate degree programs, 8 master's, 1 doctorate, and 2 specializations in such areas as education, philosophy, sociology, social work, international business, law, biology, applied linguistics, and chemistry. The master's program in higher education has been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology.

Computers
Students and faculty have access to modern, fully-equipped computer facilities located in each of the University's departments.

Library
The library contains 52,357 volumes. It is completely computerized allowing students to access information easily and to consult national and international data banks.

Cafeteria
There is cafeteria service in each University building.

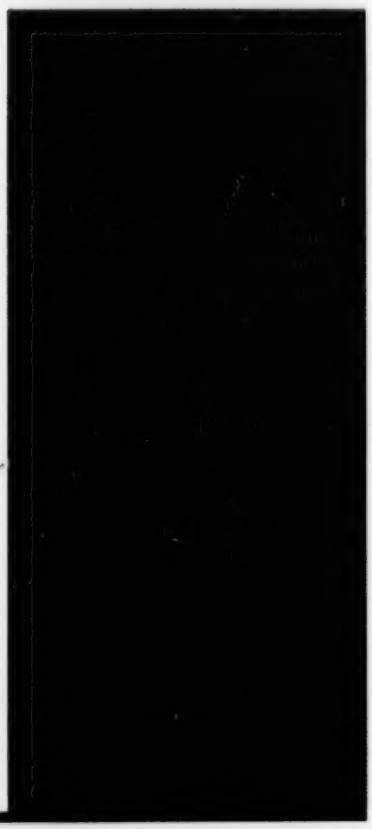
Sports
UAT offers a number of athletic activities and annually sponsors inter-university sports tournaments.

Extracurricular Activities
Classes in classical ballet and folkloric dancing are offered and students may participate in various musical groups including the University's choral and chamber ensemble.

Calendar
The University operates on an academic year beginning in August and ending the last week in June.

Summer Programs
The summer school program has been suspended temporarily.

Something Special
In recent years, Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala has initiated several new master's programs including degrees in educational administration, educational guidance and counseling, and penal law. A doctorate in the biology of reproduction was created in 1991.



UNIVERSIDAD VERACRUZANA

Institutional Background
Universidad Veracruzana was founded in 1944 and offers courses in the arts, natural sciences, medicine, economics, administration, humanities, and technical sciences.

The Campus
The University has campuses in five regions throughout the state of Veracruz. In addition to the main campus in Jalapa, there are branches in Veracruz, Córdoba-Orizaba, Poza Rica-Tuxpan, and Coatzacoalcos-Minatitlán.

Fields of Study
The University offers 45 undergraduate degree programs, 9 master's degree programs, and 11 graduate-level specializations. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: Mexican literature, educational psychology, neuroetiology, and artificial intelligence. The doctorate in public law has also been evaluated as excellent.

Computers
There are approximately 1,500 personal computers readily accessible to students. The computers are connected to national and international networks enabling students to consult libraries and databases around the

world. Services for bibliographic information are also available.

Library
There are 74,000 volumes and 640 periodicals distributed among several libraries. The library is computerized and has many of its databases on CD-Rom.

Accommodations
The Foreign Student Center assists in arranging accommodations with Mexican families. Costs for lodging with a family and 3 meals run US$785 for a six-week summer course. Boarding houses with or without meals range from US$150 to $250 a month.

Sports
The University has an Olympic-size swimming pool, gymnasiums, and various courts. Students may participate in a variety of sports including swimming, soccer, judo, karate, and Tae Kwon Do.

Calendar
For undergraduate degrees, the semester system is used. The first semester begins in September and ends in February and the second begins in March and ends in August. The calendar for graduate degree programs is more variable, following either a quarter, semester, or trimester system, but coincides with the September-February calendar.

Spring, Summer and Fall Programs
The University's Center for Foreign Students was established in 1957. The Center offers four intensive courses: Spanish grammar and conversation (90 hours); Latin American culture (30 hours); individual tutorials in Spanish; and a summer teacher training program. Spring courses last five weeks and run from mid-January to early March and mid-March to late April. Summer courses last six weeks from mid-June to the end of July. Fall courses last five weeks from mid-August to late September and late October to early December. For further information about this program, contact: Mtra. Bertha Murrieta Cervantes, Directora de la Escuela para Estudiantes Extranjeros, Universidad Veracruzana, Apdo. Postal 440, 91000 Jalapa, Veracruz, México. Phone: 011-52 (28) 178-687 Fax: 011-52 (28) 186-413.

Something Special
The University's master's program in Mexican literature is aimed at future university professors of Mexican and Latin American literature. Courses cover the philosophy, ideology and aesthetics of literature as well as current trends in literary theory and criticism. For more information on the program, contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Literarias y Semiolinguísticas, C. Honorio Rodríguez, Francisco Moreno S/N, Colonia Ferrer Guardia, Jalapa, Veracruz. Phone: 011-52 (28) 15-29-67.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE YUCATAN

The City

Product of a multicultural heritage of Maya, Spanish, and French, Mérida is noted for its bright facades and clean streets, as well as for being the door to the Maya world. The city was founded in 1542 by Francisco de Montejo, a Spanish *conquistador*. Many of the buildings on Mérida's main square, including the country's oldest cathedral, the Cathedral of San Idelfonso, were built with stones originally used in the construction of the Maya temples.

Located in the Yucatan peninsula, Mérida is a superb study-abroad destination with its proximity to some of México's most important archaeological excavations, Maya villages, and ecological parks. The beautiful white beaches of Puerto Progreso as well as the pristine Caribbean beaches of Cancún, Isla Mujeres, and Cozumel are also easily accessible from Mérida.

Culture
Not far from Mérida are several Maya cities which provide a chance to admire the harmonious blend of archaeology and nature. Two of México's most important archaeological sites, Chichén Itzá and Uxmal, are located within a two hours drive. Nearby is the Dzibilchaltún archaeological complex and its enormous *cenote* (an underground pool), suitable for swimming.

Institutional Background
The University was founded in 1922 by Felipe Carrillo Puerto as the Universidad Nacional del Sureste. In 1984, it officially became Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán.

The Campus
The UADY has more than 15,000 students distributed throughout 15 departments, schools, and research centers. The University's main building is located in the city center, three blocks from the main plaza. The other schools and research centers are housed in various buildings throughout the city.

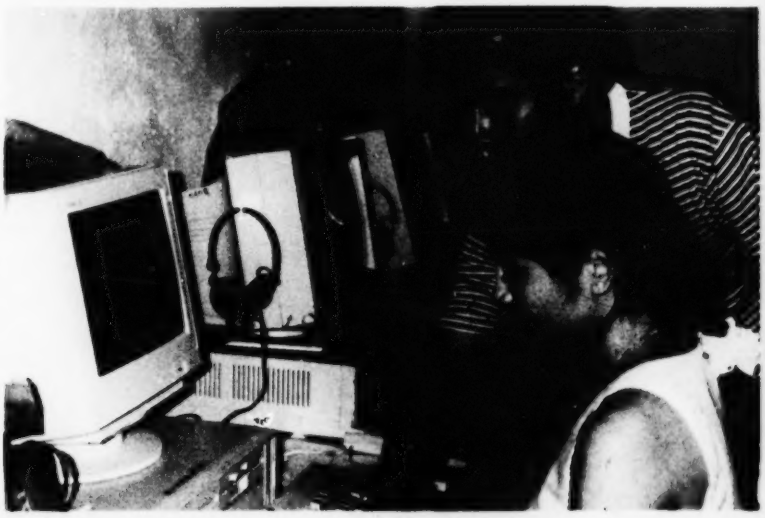
Fields of Study
The University offers 25 undergraduate degree programs and 18 graduate degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: architecture, anthropology, environmental engineering, construction engineering, and economics.

Calendar
The UADY runs a two-semester academic year. The first semester begins in September and ends in February, and the second semester begins in late February and ends in early July.

Summer Programs
The UADY offers summer programs for foreign students in tropical ecology, anthropology, archaeology, history, and Spanish. With the exception of the language course, all are taught in English. The cost is US$300 per 40 hour course. For an academic semester, costs include an annual registration fee of US$250 plus US$100 per semester.

Accommodations
The University's academic exchange' office has a great deal of information about Yucatecan families who provide room and board to international students. Private rooms with 3 meals a day cost approximately US$85 a week. Women also have the option of a boarding house in a residential area offering air conditioned private rooms, meals, and domestic service for the equivalent of US$90 a week.

Something Special
Yucatán is an excellent location to study archaeology, tropical rain forest ecology, marine ecology, colonial history, and contemporary Mexican society. The region confronts serious ecological problems and risks produced by the conflict of interests resulting from the use, management, and exploitation of the coastal zone and its natural resources. One of the most interesting programs at the University is the two-year master's degree in tropical resource management which includes studies in agroecology, rural sociology, economics, tropical agriculture, and management and conservation of tropical fauna. For more information, contact: Dr. Carlos Echazarreta G., Unidad de Posgrado e Investigación FMVZ, Apartado Postal 4,116 Itzimná, Mérida, Yucatán.
Phone: 011-52 (99) 23-40-09
Fax: 011-52 (99) 28-25-57



UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE ZACATECAS

The City

Zacatecas, a beautiful colonial city, was founded by Spanish explorers in 1546. Its imposing Basilica Cathedral, one of the finest examples of baroque architecture in Mexico, is surrounded by well-kept colonial houses built of pink stone. Steep, winding streets lined with architecturally elegant buildings add a touch of European charm to this city of 100,000.

Above the main plaza, a funicular railway can be seen making its way from one mountain to another. The mountaintop vantage point offers breathtaking views of the blue mountains surrounding the city and the mineral-rich red soil of the region. Declared a cultural patrimony for humanity by UNESCO, Zacatecas is assured that the city's extraordinary beauty will be preserved.

Institutional Background
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, founded by the Jesuits, first opened its doors in 1832. Its history parallels the country's history, closing during the conflict between Zacatecas and Aguascalientes in 1858 and again during the French invasion in 1864. UAZ closed in 1934 due to a political controversy. It reopened in 1937 and has since continued to expand in size and academic offerings.

The Campus
The University comprises a series of buildings, many of them colonial structures, located throughout the city. Although both school and city buses provide transportation, most of the buildings are within walking distance due to the relatively small size of the city.

Fields of Study
The University offers 25 undergraduate degree programs and 6 graduate degree programs. The following master's programs at the University have been evaluated as excellent by México's National Council on Science and Technology: social sciences, political science, and experimental biology.

Computers
The student-computer ratio is 20 to 1. In 1991, the school opened its Computer Center offering students basic to advanced courses in the use of UNIX and Internet.

Library
There are 22 individual libraries according to subject in addition to a central library. A total of 93,500 volumes and 928 magazine titles are available and several computer databases are accessible for consultation.

Cafeterias
The University offers cafeteria service in seven of its buildings as well as a central dining room for all students.

Sports
Soccer, baseball, volleyball, and Olympic wrestling are some of the activities offered.

Extracurricular Activities
The University offers workshops in photography, theater, ballet, literature, gymnastics, and art.

Calendar
UAZ follows a two-semester system. The first semester begins in August and the second begins in January.

Summer Programs
Although there are no special provisions for foreign students, UAZ offers summer school classes ranging from professional improvement to cultural development.

Something Special
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas welcomes foreign students to participate in its regular programs provided they have a sufficient level of Spanish. For those who do not, the school offers Spanish classes for foreign students at its Language Center.

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One of the great pleasures of this project has been working with such a talented, dedicated, and enthusiastic group of people. Over the past year devoted to the Guide, we have had the rare opportunity of sharing reflections on Mexican higher education and student mobility with many individuals and groups whose support and advice we gratefully recognize. Without their knowledge and enthusiasm this book could never have been published.

The Guide has been an ambitious undertaking. It would not have been possible without the support of rectors, directors of academic exchange offices, and other university officials. These institutional representatives demonstrated an enthusiasm for the project beyond any reasonable expectation and spent considerable time with our team of interviewers. They provided access to facilities, answered questions, and carefully read the drafts making pertinent comments and suggesting ways in which the university in question could be more accurately portrayed. On some campuses it was not uncommon for three or four individuals to be involved in providing material for this book. Many of the photographs used were provided by the institutions themselves and reproduced with their permission.

Rhona Statland's acceptance of the role of principal researcher for this project was a turning point. In addition to writing more than half of the profiles, she saw the project through all its vicissitudes from beginning to end. We express our gratitude for patience beyond the call. Thanks are also due to Linda Goff for her role at the onset of the project in helping design a questionnaire that allowed for the standardized collection of information.

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A group of graphic designers affiliated with UAM-Azcapotzalco, led by Pablo Barrón Salazar and integrated by Marcela Rizo Almenara and Carmen Hernández García, created an exciting package for our words. Their talent and professionalism accounts for the high quality of the design, layout, and photo selection.

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The Editors